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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

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Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9-30 P.M. 1908.				
14th Mar.	ARABIA	7901		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7868	MOOLTAN	9421
28th „	PERSIA	7961		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10809		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7868	MOLDAVIA	9300
25th „	MACEDONIA	10012		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5924	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7868		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5924	MONGOLIA	9405
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

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CALEDONIEN	4,133	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Soyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
CORAMBIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July „
NERA	5,538	Schultz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept „

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
CORAMBIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th „
NERA	5,538	Schultz	22nd May „

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	24th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
TENSHIN MARU	...	T Kou	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriswa	21st April	3rd May
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A Mocker	28th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M Winckler	16th May	24th May.
TATSUTA MARU	...	K. Sato	29th May	3rd June
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T Arakawa	2nd June	14th June
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas Hands	1st July	9th July.
TEN SHI MARU	...	T. Kou	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriswa	27th July	8th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	13th Aug	26th Aug.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Vis.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 16th Mar	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 19th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2170	Frid. 13th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2147 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Mar., calling at Muscat (Muscat and Passengers) at Muscat, Sunitra, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through booking to Aowas and Bagdad.

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9th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4783	M. Dabovevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Moces	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5701	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4783	M. Dabovevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gilfinber	26th Mar. 1908.
VORWAERTS	5990	B. Belnarz	24th Apr. 1908.
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	28th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5599	A de Petris	26th Mar. 1908.

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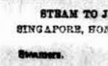

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
PRAESIDENT	3310	Muhlhauer	16th March
*SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	27th „
KAUZLER	3060	Michelsen	6th April
*REICHSTAG	3085	Ihle	17th „

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar 08.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8,105	26th „
CASTALIA		6,390	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J Garrick	3,062	12th „
MARSELLA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.OsborneR.N.R.	8,134	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8,105	24th „
CAST LI		6,390	15th July „

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,756,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,322,600

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the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR.

The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the VESSEL'S arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.) from MARCH 4th to 16th.

ADMISSION: ANNAS FOUR.

from TUESDAY March 10th to 16th inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given on behalf of my clients Messrs. HARICHARAN T AS VITHALDAS and COMPANY that Mr HARIKRISHNA L. SHUKLA has CEASED to be in their employment. The public are hereby warned against dealing with him, and if, after this intimation, any person deals with him, he will do so at his own risk.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1908.

THAKOREDAS A. GANDHI,
Attorney for
HARICHARANDAS VITHALDAS AND COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of BERTIE SMITH & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 7th day of March, 1908, presented to the sitting Judge in Chambers by Hatkichand Pitamber, Kalidas Pitamber, and Anandji Dwarkadas, residing at Sootar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, who carried on business in the name of Mohanlal Amersi and Company, creditors of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers, on the 28th day of March, 1908, and any creditor or contributor of the said Compay desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributor of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 9th day of March, 1908.

THAKOREDAS A. GANDHI,
Petitioner's Attorney,
11, Bell Lane, Fort.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1908, at 10-30 A.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. R. Dunk as a Director in place of Mr. Geo. McKenzie resigned.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
5. To sanction the extra remuneration of Rs. 500 paid to the Auditors for the work entailed by the new extension for the year 1907.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Sping. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER-BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 17th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 20th February, 1908.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Ld., will be held at the Company's registered Office at "Bella Vista" Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY the 17th day of March, 1908, at 10-45 A.M. (Standard Time), to transact the business intimated to the shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Sping. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 24th February, 1908.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office at 'Bella Vista,' Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY the 17th day of March, 1908, at 10-50 A.M. (S.T.), to transact the business intimated to the shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
AGENTS,
The Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Ld,
'Bella Vista' Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1908.

A HIGH SPEED DEMONSTRATION on ROYAL BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER will be given by Mr. CARR-HILL from London, THIS WEDNESDAY, at 5-30 P.M. on the premises of the Sole Agents, the GLOBE ELECTRIC and MOTOR CO., opposite Marine Lines Station. All typists are cordially invited.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 12-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th MARCH, 1908, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Knowles as a Director made by the Directors to fill up a casual vacancy.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 4th, to WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
AGENTS.

Bombay, 26th February, 1908.

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Ordinary Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a.
The World's Peoples. A Popular Account of their Bodily and Mental Characters, Beliefs, Traditions, Political and Social Institutions. By A. H. Keane, LL.D., F.R.A.I. With 270 illustrations reproduced from original photographs.	5 4
Modernism and Romance. By R. A. Scott-James.	6 9
Memoirs of the Comtesse De Boigne (1820-1830) Edited from the original Mss. By M. Charles Nicoulland. With Frontispiece	8 12
Northern Trails. Some Studies of Animal Life in the Far North. By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland	5 4
Illustrated House-Breaking. By M. Horace Hayes, F.R.C.V.S. Illustrated by J. H. Oswald Brown and by photographs specially taken.	10 8
School of the Woods. Some Life Studies of Animal Instincts and Animal Training. By William J. Long. Illustrated by Charles Copeland...	5 4
The Harness Horse. By Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart. Illustrated.	1 12
Bonapartism. Six Lectures delivered in the University of London. By H. A. L. Fisher...	3 1
The Complete Golfer. By Harry Vordon. With sixty-six illustrations	4 8
The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia. By B.L. Putnam Weale. With Illustrations and a Map.	10 15
English Socialism of To-day: Its Teaching and its Aims examined. By the Right Honourable H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P.	2 3

BUSINESS BOOKS.

Practical Mercantile Correspondence. A Collection of Modern Letters of Business, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory. With an Appendix containing a Dictionary of Commercial Technicalities. By William Anderson ...	2 10
The A.N.Z. Telegram Code. Consisting of nearly 30,000 sentences and prices, &c. With a liberal supply of spare words, for the use of Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Shippers, &c. By Geo. Ager, LL.D.... ...	14 0
The A. B. C. Universal Commercial Electric Telegraphic Code. Specially adapted for the use of Financiers, Merchants, Ship-owners, Underwriters, Engineers, Brokers, Agents, &c. Suitable for everyone. By W. Clauson-Tune, F.R.G.S.	17 8

NOTICE.

WANTED a qualified CLERK on the permanent Establishment of this Office, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. Only those who have passed the University School Final Examination qualifying for Public Service, should apply with testimonials. Preference will be given to those who, with experience of office and accounts works of an Executive Engineer's Office, know type-writing also.

H. J. SYKES, B.A., L.C.E.,
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
THANA DISTRICT.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THANA, 4TH MARCH, 1908.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings, Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK of all kinds for

MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,

Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision,

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.,
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BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,
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CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
"DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mixture as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

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AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

CLOSE OF SEASON FIXTURES.
DAILY SKATING SESSIONS,
8 to 9-30 A.M. Eight-annas;
Evening 6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30.
Admission and Skates 1 Rupee.

THURSDAY, 12TH EVENING,
CHALLENGE POLO MATCH.
Military vs. Marine.

SATURDAY, 14TH.
SOCIAL EVENING.
Dancing and Skating.
An Exciting long distance.
Race is being arranged, particulars hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
and LAST NIGHT of the Season.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Deliver at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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PARISIAN MILLINERY MART
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HATS,
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
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DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Babu Devi Prasad, *Jitaura*,—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayn's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut*.—"Sir, will you kindly despatch by V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. M. Spencer, Esq., *Benares*.—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called 'Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine for him from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage. Office, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Locomotive Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jeffries. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servant Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Rs. Number Rs. 3 Monthly Rs. 7 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, First Floor, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 5 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply Charan to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SUITABLE RESIDENCE, for a Married Couple or two Bachelors—furnished ROOM with Bath Room, healthy locality. Good Table Home comforts. Apply to Box No. 396, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR of EDWARD HOUSE, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, Rs. 210 per month, with Electric Lights and Fans. Mr. D. GOSTLING, Canada Bg., Hornby Road.

TO LET.—"MATILDA" building, next to Victoria Gardens, comfortable airy house, with Verandahs all round, good gardens, suitable for Europeans. Apply to Mr. EBEN. Jacob Sassoon Mill.

TO LET.—A desirable OFFICE on the ground floor of the Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street. Use of fittings and Electric Lights and Fans included in the rent. For further particulars enquire of CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street.

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VICTORIA and HORSE FOR SALE. Owner going on leave, Rs. 750 or offers. Rev. J. CAMERON, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, for shop, good SALESWOMAN, with previous knowledge of the work. Preference given to experienced hand. Apply Box No. 610, care of the Bombay Gazette."

WEEKLY BUDGET."—Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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ORLEANS MOTOR CAR, 15-H.P., 4 Cylinder, Acetylene and ordinary Lamps, Electric Horn, Stepney Wheel, Canopy with waterproof curtains, Tools, etc. A very silent easy running car in first class order	4,300
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History of British Birds.—Morris's. Illustrated in colours. 6 Vols	35
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BOMBAY.

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A Strong powerful wooden built and copper fastened STEAM LAUNCH, 16 tons net tonnage, 52 H. P., 51 feet long, 12 feet broad and 6 feet depth; machinery in good order but requires new boiler. Further particulars from

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BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

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FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
18-ply, 400 lbs. pressure.
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COMPLETE OUTFITS
Can be had within the Shortest Notice
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Complexion and clear
Skin use
Calvert's
Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

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is the sure reward
of those who use
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
The Sure Raising Powder.

¶ Try it to-morrow, and you will not only bake better in less time, but have all cakes and pastry light, digestible and tempting.

¶ Many interesting Recipes in each tin.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Special." Rs. 4-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 6-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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All Wine Merchants,

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ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS 15,080,000

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
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Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York,	
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Terms moderate.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmawood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *B

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 9.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs.	Rs. 645	Jeddah	Mafidi	Talakchand Shapoorjee
Gold Coins	327			
Rupees	300			
2 Boxes Sovs.	14,237	Aden	Peninsular	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	5,951			
Rupees	4,200			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [9TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 1½ lakhs down. The Bank rate is unchanged at 9 per cent.

Exchange :–

The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 29/32d. T. T and 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand, but these rates were only obtainable at two or three Banks. There has been a small inquiry with the result that the market all round closes at 1s.3d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29 32d. for Demand Bank Bills. Credits remain scarce and one Bank in the morning offered to take bills at 1s. 4 3 32d. 3 months' sight and got one or two small lots. Probably other Banks will now buy on these terms, at any rate until such time that bills are more plentiful. Far Eastern rates remain steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/6d. to 3/32
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 4 months' sight—France		169
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		133
Hongkong—30 days' sight		45 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	153

Government Paper.

The market opened to-day at 95 11/16 ready and 96 for the settlement and closes at 95 ready and 96 for the account. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar and there probably will not be much business passing until the terms of the Budget are known. Calcutta market is advised at 95 11/16 ready and 95 13/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95-10
1st Settlement	...	,, 95-12

Bullion :–

Bar silver in London on Saturday closed 1/16 up at 25d ready and 25f for delivery forward in two months. New York was up at 55½. Locally the market opened at 66 11/16 ex-duty but in the absence of buyers the rate has declined to 66 7/16. Forward rates are also weaker and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	66	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	65	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	65	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

Prices for Oomras opened easier, but other discription were steady, Good Broach being especially so. There is, however, little demand from any source, shippers showing more inclination to sell than to buy. Good Broach is the chief centre of interest in the bazaar, and the result of tenders is awaited with some anxiety. In the meantime prices show a hardening tendency. At the close we quote as under.

There is no improvement in the demand for ready cotton, and Stocks are difficult to move owing to the meagre enquiry :—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	377	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	353½	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kumpti	2 1	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	2 4	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	211/12	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	211/12	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	202	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	196	,,
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	176	,,
Good Westerns ...	231	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	250	,,

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	Nil

Future Delivery Prices :–

M.-A.	A. M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·64	5·66	5·68	5·66	5 63

+06

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·51	5·48	5·41	5·37

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market continues steady, but the demand is very moderate. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0	B. T.
April-May	,, 8 8 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The market is quiet with only a small enquiry. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs. 9	7 0	R. T.
,, Delhi ,,	,, 9	8 6	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ,,	,, 10	0 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :–

The market continues steady at about our last quotations but there is not much doing. We quote :—

Muggy ... ... ,,	53	8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ,,	55	8 0

Poppyseed :–

April-May	Rs. 10	14 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :–

Ready	Rs. 30	8 0
April-May	,, 31	8 0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :–

	Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowrasseed :–

	Rs. 5 3 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts–

	Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–		
Bombay	...	1,380
Delhi	...	59 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	60 1/2
Mills :–		
David	...	365 1/4
Kohinoor	...	732 1/2
Manekji Petit	...	3,295
Standard	...	1,150
Presses :–		
New Mofussil	...	595
Miscellaneous :–		
Ballarpur Pile & Co. ...	...	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Prof.	...	270
Central India Mining ...	...	490
Colaba Land and Mill...	...	1,075
Marconi and Co. ...	...	139
Railways :–		
Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	...	845
Amritsar-Pattl	...	115
Bhatinda	...	437 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	12,350	bales
Wheat	3,372	cwts.
Linseed	725	,,
Rapeseed	367	,,
Gingellyseed	6,182	,,
Poppyseed	53	,,
Groundnuts	1,052	,,
Castorseed	3,577	,,
Rice	58,820	,,
Myrabolams	8,750	,,
Cottonseed	6,934	,,
Mowrasseed	28	,,
Grass	1,378	,,
Joowar	1,071	,,
Maize	65	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 7th March. 1908, as compared with the statement of 29th Feb. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 29. Rs.	Mar. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,88,369	46,34,180
Public Deposits at Branches	60,94,760	66,97,624
Other Deposits	7,77,39,466	764,92,632
Post Bills	19,057	17,856
Sundries	19,32,721	23,11,129
Rs.	10,96,84,973	11,01,63,421
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,98,82,625	196,74,035
Other authorised Securities	17,37,796	16,79,693
Deposits with Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,57,67,855	239,41,359
Loans do. do. do.	2,24,87,109	232,27,857
Bills discounted and purchased	2,21,84,230	222,01,260
Coin and Stock	3,31,132	3,31,132
Stamps	5,165	5,305
Bullion	5,32,399	4,74,357
Balances with other Banks	9,23,126	13,51,643
Sundries	1,57,268	1,62,118
Cash	2,25,38,275	224,11,092
	10,96,84,973	11,01,63,42

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual competition for the Railway and Volunteer Challenge Shields presented by H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., Grand Prior of the Order of the St. John's Ambulance Association, was held at Jubbulpore on the 2n of March :—

All arrangements for the competition were carried out by Major K. M. Cameron, R. A. M. C., Honorary Secretary to the Central Committee, and Major G. Lund, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Presidency Centre. St. John's Ambulance Association, who were both present.

Mr R F. R Cooke, District Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, had taken much trouble in preparing an excellent camp for the Teams close to the Railway Station.

The competing Teams, Examiners, Representatives of the Volunteer Corps and Railway Companies, assembled in the Collage Hall at 11 a m Lt.-Col. D. O-Sullivan, R.A.M.C., P M.O., Jabbulpore and Jhansi Brigades, act d as Moderator of the proceedings and the examination was carried out by Lt.-Col. A. E Morris, Major W. Gr ham, Lt. P. Dwyer, all of the R.A.M.C.; and Major A. E. Berry, I.M.S., who had kindly offered their services.

For the Railway Shield the competition was most keen, six Indian Railways sending Teams, this being the largest number ever entered. A word might be said in praise of the South Indian Railway Team who undertook a three days' journey in order to be present.

The competition consisted of a stiff examination in stretcher work, carrying and lifting of patients, and the application of "First aid" in all its branches.

The standard of work was excellent and the knowledge shown by all the Teams pointed to individual keenness and careful instruction.

At the conclusion of the examination, Lt.-Col. O.Sullivan announced the results and awards as follow:—

1st The Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway, winners of the Shield, Points 123 out of a possible 150; awarded Rs. 75 in prizes and silver badges of merit. 2nd The Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Points 120; awarded Rs. 50 in prizes and bronze badges of merit. 3rd East Indian Railway 115. 4th South Indian Railway 108. 5th Rajputana Malwa Railway 105. 6th Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway. 86.

The Volunteer Challege Shield was won by a Team of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Points 115 out of a possible 150; awarded Rs. 75 in prizes and silver badges of merit.

Lt.-Col. O.Sullivan, after presenting the prizes, congratulated the winning Teams and made a few remarks on the great importance of ambulance work in India.

The proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for the Moderator and Examiners.

THE AMERICAN JEW TRACED.

Kondraki, the Russian Pole, having been satisfactorily accounted for, it remained for the Bombay Police to track the fugitive American Jew, Max Julius Bloom, (2-), who had broken his bail and given the Police the slip for some months past. Time after time his case was traversed to the next Sessions, and it was ultimately adjourned without the naming of any particular Sessions. He has been stated to have been arrested in Pietermaritzburg, in South Africa, and tried under the name of Hilliard for attempted robbery accompanied with violence, and sentenced to three years' hard labour. Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, in consultation with Superintendent Sloane, has placed the matter in the hands of Inspector Morris in order to prepare a preliminary case against Bloom, prior to his being brought down from Durban, where he is now serving out his sentence, to Bombay for trial on charges of cheating and breaking his bail bond. It will be remembered that he and his wife were charged by Inspector Morris for obtaining under false pretences three valuable rings set with jewels from Kanjimal Bhagwandas, Multani jewellers in Esplanade Road, worth Rs. 6,800. Mrs. Bloom got off, but Bloom was committed. It appears that Bloom has so transformed himself by cropping his hair, shaving his moustaches and such like devices, that unless an expert who knew him best was deputed to bring him down by swearing to his proper identity, there would be a likelihood of confusion. Inspector Morris, who knew the man for a long time, was therefore put in charge of the matter.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of February last, there were 48 horses, 145 bullocks, 2 goats and 21 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of February 49 horses, 87 bullocks, 4 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 goat, 1 cat, 1 monkey and 34 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 53 horses, 107 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 2 goats, 1 cat, and 21 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 6 cases among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 2 cases among buffaloes, 1 case among calves, 1 case among monkeys and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—16 horses, 2 bullocks, 2 cows, 10 buffaloes, 1 goat, 38 dogs, 3 cats, 2 fowls, 4 parrots and 3 ducks.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.

TIME IS MONEY

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 1060 Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

UPTON—March 4, at Market Drayton, Shropshire, the wife of T. E. T. Upton, of a son.

DEATH.

EGERTON—February 25, at Devonport, Colonel Frank William Egerton, late Punjab Commission, aged 53.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

FAWCETT—TAYLER—February 27, at Christ Church, Port Blair, by the Revd. H. Evans Price, Chaplain, Lt. Edward Bertram Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis, second son of J. B. Fawcett, Esq., J. P. of Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, to Cathe ine Annabel Gertrude, only daughter of H. Graham Tayler, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair.

H. T. BINKS.

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Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets 6h. 47m. High water, 4 6m., 6·9s. Low water, 10·33m.

Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade, 7 p.m. and 9-30 p. m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a. m to 8 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 10th. First Quarter, 3h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon. 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter. 6h. 16m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h.a.m.; Mar 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m. Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Chamber of Commerce balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, annual meeting, 42-48 Church Gate Street, 4-15 p. m. The Phœnix Mills, 49-51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m. Textile Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, 10 a. m. Gaiety Theatre, Musical Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m. Decentralisation Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m. Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 51m, Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 4-50m., 8-8a. Low water, 0-1m., 11-47a.

Thursday, March 12.—Organ Recital, St. Andrew's Church, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 6 42m., 9-18a. Low water, 2-8m., 1-16a.

Friday, March 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 49m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 8-33m., 10-1a. Low water, 3-17m., 2-25a.

Saturday, March 14.—Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture on Religion, Students' Brotherhood, Prathana Mandal, 6-15 p.m. Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 49m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water 9-32m., 10-33a. Low water, 3-56m., 3-19a.

Sunday, March 15.—2nd Sunday in Lent. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 10-13m., 11-04. Low water, 4-47m., 4 2a.

Monday, March 16.—Bombay Flour Mills Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m., Sun sets 6h. 49m. High water, 10-49m, 11-24a. Low water 4-55m., 4-38.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Miss Beatrice Erle's Musical Comedy Company opened its short season, with "Morocco Bound" last evening, at the Gaiety Theatre. The audience was fairly large and very appreciative. This evening the "New Barmaid" will be played and "Kitty Grey" to-morrow evening.

BURGLARY IN NATIVE TOWN.—Nemchand Lallu, residing in Gilder Street, Bombay, has reported to the Bombay Police the theft of a box containing currency notes and cash, of the value of Rs. 1,966, on Sunday. Ingress into his room is stated to have been effected by removing two bars of a window.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—In the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Monday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Samuel Benjamin, a Jew, was charged with stealing a cycle, worth Rs. 100, belonging to Inspector G. Barnes of the Bombay Police, from the New Nagpada Police Station. Accused was seen on Monday morning, at six o'clock, by Policeman 1915 E. making off with the cycle; he was caught red-handed. Accused had two previous convictions and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March of Triumph	Entry of the Gladiators ... J. Fucik
Overture	Stradella ... Flotow
Polka	Hannah ... Kunner
Fantasia	Mignon ... Thomas
Intermezzo	Saluus ... Lorraine
Selection	The Merry Widow ... F Lehar
Valse	Andalcisohe Lubistraume ... Freedmann

ALLEGED FATAL QUARREL.—The adjourned enquiry was concluded in the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, relative to the death of Krishna Nanu Bhaga, a coachman, who had died of injuries received in an alteration with Rowji Babaji on the 5th inst. Krishna went with two others to Rowji's stable at Kalbadevi, to question him on an opprobrious epithet he was reported to have used about Krishna's wife. During an altercation which ensued, Rowji threw a stone on Krishna, who was hit in the face, and fell down. He died subsequently in the hospital, where it was ascertained that there was a fracture of the skull, caused by his sudden fall backwards against the hard surface of a stone slab. The jury returned a verdict of causing grievous hurt against Rowji; who had thrown the stone at Krishna, whereby Krishna fell against the slab, and sustained the fracture.

WEDDING IN PARSI HIGH LIFE.—By the wedding of Mr. Byramji, eldest son of Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, to Miss Jerbai, a daughter of Mr. Jamsetji Curseiji Jamsetji, youngest son of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, second Baronet, which took place on Sunday evening, a new family tie was formed between the ancient families of the Parsi Baronet and the Hon. Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy C.S.I. The wedding was celebrated at Chateau Petit, the residence of Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, at Warden Road, which was the scene of a brilliant spectacle. The bungalow was tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion, which had attracted representative and leading men of all communities. The bridegroom, is a promising member of the Parsi community, while the bride is the niece of the present Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and a great grand-daughter of the first Baronet. The gathering was as large as it was representative, and it testified to the great popularity and esteem in which the parents of the bride and bridegroom are held. The wedding ceremony was performed by Dastur Kaikhosbro Jamaspji, the Head Priest, and Shums-ul-Ulma Erwad Jeewanji Jamshedji Mody. The interesting ceremony was watched by a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. After the ceremony was over, the guests adjourned to the refreshment buffets, which were erected in the garden grounds provided in a shamiana ... Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie proposed the health of the bride and ... ground in brief but felicitous terms, which was responded to by the bridegroom in a few appropriate words. The wedding presents were so numerous as they were valuable.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

Prize Distribution.

The prize distribution of the Bombay School of Art took place yesterday in the compound of the School, H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presiding. There were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the proceedings.

Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal of the School, read the report, which began with an expression of their appreciation of the honour His Excellency had done them by coming there that afternoon. They knew what pleasure they felt in their infancy when receiving prizes, and there was the additional honour when as on the present occasion they received prizes from the hands of H. E. the Governor. There were three, tests the report continued, by which the usefulness of an institution could be judged. The first test was the number of students attending the institution. According to that criterion the increasing number of students testified to the success the School of Art was achieving. The second test was the success of the students at the annual examinations. Out of the 440 studenis that had competed, 340 had obtained certificates. The third test was the quality of work done. Whether the School stood that test might be judged from the exhibition at the Town Hall. No institution could create geniuses; it was beyond its scope. The chief function of the institution was to gather together the artistical talent in the Presidency. The students were taught the art of colour, drawing and design. Considerable progress was made in that during the last year. The study of architecture was under the guidance of an expert. The School was the centre through which the students of the different schools in the Presidency received intruction in drawing, since many of the teachers, who taught drawing in those schools, had received their training in the School of Art. What they were trying to do was to make drawing popular in the Presidency. His Excellency, to whom they begged to thank once more, had greatly encouraged them in their efforts to revive art in the Presidency by coming there that evening. (Applause).

H. E. the Governor then distributed the prizes, among those receiving prizes being also a few ladies.

His Excellency, in addressing the meeting, said the report which they had heard and the details which had been supplied to him showed the most satisfactory progress the School was making. The School was started about 50 years ago out of funds given by that great public benefactor, the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy. It was started with only fifteen students, while at present the number of students in the institution was much greater. The development of the institution was quick and satisfactory. The number of students rose quickly and now it was a little under six hundred. The tests enumerated by Mr. Burns showed the results most satisfactory. His Excellency was very glad that Government had been very liberal to the School, the grant being increased from Rs. 5,000 to a lakh of rupees. He had peculiar pleasure in being present there that afternoon because he was personally connected with that kind of work. He was once an examiner in an institution of the kind in England. He, therefore, took a great interest in the Bombay School of Art and he would do all he could within his power to help the institution. India was the home of many arts. The pictorial art in India lacked freedom, expression and perspective, and it was therefore a little flat. But judging from the interesting exhibition at the Town Hall, it appeared that the art was rising in India. There was especially one picture in that exhibition which was a marvellous blending of the Western and the Eastern spirit. The School was trying to develop the art of pottery which was one of the most ancient arts in India. The decay of that art was not due to any fault on the part of the Government. The same thing that had happened to that art in other countries had happened to it in India. He hoped there would be a great revival of the art of pottery in the Presidency through the efforts of the School. The aim of the School was to send teachers to various centres in the Presidency to teach the art. That was the true Swadeshi principle. As the Principal had said the institution could not create geniuses, still it could help the native talent. His Excellency congratulated those who had received prizes, and concluded by once more expressing his delight in being present there that evening.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency, who then proceeded to the School and inspected the various departments of the institution.

A DEWAN'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

Great preparations are being made for the journey of the Dewan of Nepaul to Europe—preparations compatible with the dignity of a gentleman who rejoices in honorific titles which take five minutes to write them out correctly. The Dewan, formally addressed, is His Highness Maharaja Major-General Sir Chundra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Thong Lin-Pimma-Kokang-Wang-Syan; Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepaul.

His Highness is not only a great man in Nepaul, and a man of much genius, (as is shewn by the fact that he joined the Nepaul Army in 1883, and in three years was Senior-Commanding General!) but his fame has extended through the Celestial Empire, and the hyphenated titles are, what they appear, flowery compliments from his Majesty the Emperor of China.

And being, too, a gentleman whose doings must be regulated with all the rigours of the Hinduistic bell, book, and candle; the Nepalese Brahmins are greatly concerned to see that their potentate is undefiled in transit to the West. It may be that there are whisperings of outcasting at the mere fact of His Highness crossing the Kala Pani. But however that may be, pains are being taken to assure the good castemen of Nepaul that every precaution is being taken. Firstly, a ship has been exclusively chartered for the voyage aboad which no evil eye will rest upon His Highness and no unlucky sneeze disturb his sweet repose. The vessel chartered is "The City of Vienna," 4,672 gross tonnage (Killick-Nixon's) a considerable ship, and a commodious one, and it will sail from Bombay on April 19th for Marseilles. On the boat careful preparations have been made for cooking His Highness's food with irreproachable orthodoxy; swing beds will be hung on deck and below all very private and comfortable; and water tanks will be installed in which the holy mineral from the Ganges will be carried. Great quantities of special chatties and other cooking utensils will be taken; along with a score of followers, all under the wise guidance of Major Manners-Smith, V. C., who will introduce His Highness to the King-Emperor at Buckingham Palace during the summer, and bring the party back to India in August, on a slow trip during which the Mediterranean ports will be visited and doubtless a great deal learnt.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE annual meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, for the election of a Dean and five Syndics. The Hon'ble Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar had been proposed for the office of Dean; and he was unanimously elected.

The following five gentlemen had been proposed for the office of Syndic :—1. The Rev. Father Dreckmann, Principal, St. Xavier's College; 2. The Rev. R. Scott, acting Principal Wilson College; 3. Mr. A. L. Covernton, acting Principal, Elphinstone College; 4. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; and 5. Dr. N. F. Surveyor. As Mr. Covernton had not been assigned to a Faculty, his nomination was declared to be invalid. A fresh election will have to be held for the office of the fifth Syndic in the Faculty.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtools instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The examination-in-chief of Koochuk Shah was continued by Mr. Bahadurji yesterday :

Tell me all that took place on the occasion of the Mehmani you mentioned the other day.—Those assembled in the Jamat kissed our hands and placed money before us. The money was placed in saucers before each of us. The Kamrina took the money away. His name is Kamaria Hajee. We were all garlanded. The Aga gave the blessing and the party dispersed.

Do you remember any other instance in Bombay?—On Saturdays in Shah Hassan Ali's time, whenever any of us were with him at the Jamatkhana, the hands of the relations were kissed after his hand was kissed, and money placed before him.

Were you so present at the Jamatkhana on any occasion?—I was present on several occasions.

Was your hand kissed and money placed?—Yes.

Do you recollect any other members of the family present at such function?—Yes. Janghir Shah, Akbar Shah, Moochool Shah, and several others.

What is meant by Aga?—Aga means Mr.

What is meant by Shah and why are your members called Shahs?—Shah means a King. We were so called because our ancestors were rulers in Egypt; secondly, you can call a Moorshed, a Shah.

Do you remember of any Mehmani in Shah Hasan Ali's time?—On the occasion of the birth-day of the First Aga Khan, Mehmani was given.

Were you present on that occasion?—Yes.

Any other members of the family?—Aga Akbar Shah, Jangir Shah, Shabuddin Shah, Nooruddin Shah and others.

What happened on that occasion?—Money was placed before all us, and we were garlanded; then we drove to Hassanabad. There the whole of the Jamat came and the ceremony of Dundwat was performed. In that ceremony all our hands were kissed. Light refreshments and fireworks brought the ceremony to a close.

What became of the money placed before?—It was taken to the Dufterkhans by the Kamaria.

Any other instances?—On Idd days, on marriage occasions, during the three nights of Ramazan, the Jamat used to put Korans on their head and take the name of twelve Imams, and afterwards the Dastbusi ceremony used to be performed. Ali Shah would stand facing the Kerbela. He would recite a few verses from Koran and the rest would follow him.

Who are those followers present there?—If in Bombay, the Khojas.

What else?—They first repeat the name of God ten times, and then the name of the Prophet ten times, and the names of Hajrat Ali, Fatima, and the eleven Imams ten times; with the mention of the last Imam's name they stand up and repeat it standing ten times.

What happens afterwards?—Then all say Ziareth.

Any particular Ziareth?—Then would say Ziareth of the 3rd, 8th, and 12th Imams only.

Do you know of instances in which presents were made to members of the family outside Bombay?—Yes. When Ali Shah went on tour for two years, the members of the family went to receive him at Ahmedabad. They stopped in Ahmedabad for some days when the Jamat in Kathiawar and Ahmedabad gave them all a Mehmani. Continuing witness said he was present on that occasion. The Jamat kissed their hands and placed money before them which was taken to Dufterkhana by the Mukki of Junagadah. His name is Vazir Kassim. In 1893 he went to Rajkote and was accompanied by his cousin. He lived in their own bungalow there, but half of which at the time was occupied by Mrs. Wadia. The Khojas of the place used to come for Salaams. By that, witness meant, the Khojas came to kiss his hand and to place money before him. In several places he received presents from the followers of Aga Khan. In Karachi he received such presents in December, 1893. On his way to Arabia, his mother, his sister, sister's children, his wife, accompanied him. The names of his sister's children were Hasnum Shah and Cassum Shah. Presents were made to these children and the witness, and hands were kissed. In Bombay several times members other than the Aga had received presents.

There were several occasions in which presents were so received by the members of the family, both in and out of Bombay. Witness said he had been to Persia. The followers of Aga Khan round about Meshed invited him, but as his people in Bombay were anxious that he should return to Bombay, he told them that he would meet them all in one village called Deesbad. So they came there. Two days they met there and the ceremony of Dustbusi followed. Presents were given, money, turquoise carpet, zaffran. The presents so given were taken away by Mirza Hussain's son, who was a Mukki there, and a

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TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1908.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA.

THE report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for the past official year shows a considerable increase in the number of deaths attributed to cholera, small-pox, fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa, but that the number of deaths recorded as due to plague was only about one-third of the number recorded in the previous year and that from all causes taken together there were recorded in British territory 265,441 fewer deaths than in 1905. The year's plague total, 356,721, was the smallest since 1901. The most striking fact in the epidemiology of plague, writes the Commissioner, is its apparent dependence upon climatic variations; its disappearance when the temperature becomes very high and its reappearance when the temperature falls. How does the bacillus maintain an existence during the non-epidemic season and what are the factors which influence the seasonal prevalence of the epidemic? We have seen, he adds, that the life of the bacillus in the soil is comparatively short and that plague in man is dependent upon plague in the rat. There is no reason to suppose that man harbours the bacillus after recovery from an attack of plague and although chronic plague does occur among rats, the development of acute plague from a chronically infected rat appears to be hardly possible. The only obvious way, then, in which the disease could be maintained during the non-epidemic season is by the occurrence of a chain of cases of acute plague among rats. In the cities of Calcutta and Bombay plague occurs among human beings throughout the year and from different areas in all the widely-infected provinces deaths from plague are reported in every month of the year. If human cases derive their infection from rats, it follows that acute plague in rats must occur throughout the non-epidemic season, although the cases may not be numerous. The Commissioner's conclusion is that in the present condition of knowledge it must be accepted that bubonic plague is spread by infected rats, the vehicle of contagion between rat and rat and rat and man being the rat-flea; and that the life of the bacillus outside the bodies of animals and certain insects is of comparatively short duration. Pneumonic plague is directly infectious from man to man by inhalation, but this form of the disease is rare and plays but a small part in the general spread of the epidemic.

Of fevers we are told that 4,452,842 deaths occurred in the year. As a rule the number of deaths recorded as due to fever does not vary greatly from year to year, but during the ten years ending with 1906 there were registered in all 43,641,844 deaths, under this heading as compared with 40,221,452 during the ten years ending with 1896. In the year under review 56 per cent. of the deaths from all causes were registered under this heading and, as usual, there were many towns and villages, especially in Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Punjab, in which over eighty per cent. of all the deaths that occurred were so recorded. The death-rate from all other causes than fever was only fifteen per thousand of the population. When reference is made to fever in India, malarial fever is generally understood, but, observes the Commissioner, it is obvious from the figures just given that many causes of death and many diseases much more fatal than malarial fever are included under the heading. At present it is not possible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what proportion of the deaths recorded under "fevers" in India is due to malaria, but from various considerations and from the results of enquiries that have been made, it may be said that for India as a whole the proportion is almost certainly not higher than between twenty and thirty per cent., in all probability it is much lower. After relating the considerations and enquiries upon which that estimate is based, the Sanitary Commissioner adds that if we assume that the true mortality from malarial fever among the civil population during 1906 would have been 1,113,210 and the death-rate 4·9 per mille of the population. Malarial fevers were considerably more prevalent in nearly all the provinces of India during 1906-7 than during 1905-6, but the extent of the increased prevalence is not indicated by the comparatively small rise (35,187) in the total of deaths recorded under the heading "fever." This is due, it is explained, chiefly to the fact that in Bengal 81,908 fewer deaths were recorded under the heading and in Eastern Bengal and Assam, 60,527 fewer deaths: in all provinces there was a considerable rise in the number of deaths attributed to this cause. The largest number of deaths and the highest death-rate from fevers during the year were recorded in the United Provinces, but there is no doubt that this is not the province in India where malarial fevers are most prevalent and severe. For India as a whole, November was the month in which most deaths from fever were recorded and in February the fewest.

The number of deaths from cholera recorded in British territory was 690,519, equal to a death-into of 3·95 per thousand of the total population. If the deaths recorded in the Native States from which returns were received are added, the total amounts to 713,664, cholera being one and a half times as prevalent as in the previous year. Investigations into the disease have been concerned chiefly with the problem whether the Tor vibrios are or are not the true cholera vibrios. Bacteriologists are not in agreement as to the correct answer to this question. It is unfortunate, in the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner, that the different workers are not of one opinion on the matter because, on the one hand if the Tor vibrios are not true cholera vibrios it must be concluded that the bacteriological methods hitherto employed for the diagnosis of the cholera vibrio are not adequate for the purpose and, on the other hand, if the Tor vibrios are true cholera vibrios it must be concluded not only that under certain conditions the cause of cholera, like that of typhoid fever, can remain in apparently healthy human beings much longer than has been thought possible hitherto, but that the "cholera bacilli carriers" are not necessarily dangerous to the community. Deaths from small-pox increased in the period under review. The mean ratio for the quinquennial period from 1901-1905 was ·38 per mille against ·48 in 1906. The death-rates were higher in all provinces except the Bombay Presidency and Ajmer-Merwara, the increase being greatest in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province, Lower Burma and Coorg. The small-pox mortality recorded in towns was twice as high as that in rural areas; and the deaths of children under ten years of age amounted to 68·39 per cent. of the total number of deaths from this cause. Under dysentry and diarrhœa the number of deaths rose from 264,124 to 298,117 and the death-rate from 1·17 to 1·32, which is the highest since 1900. It is almost unnecessary to say, observes the Commissioner, that the number of deaths and the death-rate recorded do not represent, even approximately, the true mortality from these causes. In Bombay Presidency 61,736 deaths were recorded, the death-rate, 3·34 per thousand being higher than in any other province during the year and the death-rate higher than in any other province except the Central Provinces and Berar.

THE TRADE OF KHORASAN. Owing to the difficulties of transport and the nature of its products Khorasan, one of the most important trade centres of Persia, is in the seemingly happy position of having greater exports than imports. The exports are chiefly precious stones, cotton, skins, wool and carpets, but whereas the nominal profit on the export trade is good, high prices on imported goods swamp a large part of the balance. Some interesting figures on the trade have been collected by the *Indian Trade Journal*. Russia is the principal mart for the cotton grown, for it is admitted at one-tenth the duty charged on the products of other countries and though it is alleged to be almost identical with Egyptian cotton, its indifferent cultivation has reduced it to the short staple variety and here in Bombay it finds little or no favour. This robs the trade of India of one item, and the bulky nature of the other exports and their low value makes the long caravan route unprofitable, for there is little or no return flow of trade which can balance expenses. The chief commodities sent to Khorasan from India are tea, spices and indigo, though the latter is being displaced by synthetic indigo to India's disadvantage. The journal gives a table of the various routes by which British and Indian goods reach Khorasan, and notes that the cost of transport per pound on Indian goods via the Meshki route to Meshed is two and sixteen fifty fifth annas as against three and nine-eleventh annas from England via Karachi, Quetta and Seistan and four and four fifth annas from England via Bunder Abbas. Russian rates, however, are much lower and the time of transit is much less. During the five summer months the Volga route, the Caspian Sea, and the Trans-Caspian Railway are used for heavy goods. By this route from one to two months are occupied by the transit between Moscow and Meshed, the cost being 95 kopecks per pood of 36lbs., or about 2-3d. per lb. During the winter, railways and the Caspian Sea route carry goods in about 40 days for 1·25 roubles per pood, or 5-6 of an anna per lb. In addition to this the goods are insured at a 1 per cent. rate. Stamps and commission cost 1·10 roubles and 75 kopecks to 2 roubles, respectively, the latter according to the size of the consignment. The conclusion come to is that it is almost as cheap and much quicker—an important point—to have things sent from Europe to Meshed by parcel post. Meshed is reached from England by way of Askabad, and parcels up to eleven pounds are carried for three shillings and six pence as far as the Persian Frontier. From there to Meshed the Persian charge on the eleven pound rate works out at two pence farthing per pound; so that the total cost works out at six pence farthing per pound and the time occupied is about five weeks, a favourable comparison with the six to nine months of the long route which Persian traders are beginning to appreciate. At present the bulk of the trade of Khorasan, both imports and exports, is done with Russia. In 1906 the exports of chemical products from Russia rose from Rs. 8,010 to Rs. 45,480, chiefly, it is said, owing to the popularity of lemonade. Matches rose from Rs. 60,300 to Rs. 1,52,805 and petroleum advanced by nearly two lakhs while sugar advanced by over fourteen lakhs. On the exports side carpets increased in quantity from ten to twelve lakhs and cotton from nearly seventeen lakhs to about thirty and a quarter, and dried fruits rose from nearly nine to fifteen and a quarter lakhs.

Although trade prospects between India and Khorasan may not be very promising just now, it is said by the *Journal* that a very lucrative trade could be opened up with Russia in the matter of Indian curios. A writer who has specially investigated this matter, states that Indian curios are thought very highly of in Russia, and, "if properly conducted, a business of this description would undoubtedly pay handsomely." The Russian Volunteer Fleet would provide cheap transit to Odessa where, the correspondent thinks, the enterprise might be started, as Yalta, the Riviera of Russia, is close by. This correspondent adds that he has been so much struck by the admiration displayed by Russians for even the more common Indian art products, that he is convinced it would be worth while for an Indian firm to enquire from the British Consul-General at Odessa as to the advisability of following the footsteps of the enterprising Japanese, who have already established themselves at that port and also at Yalta. Another pleasing aspect, from an Indian point of view, is that the trade of this country with Turbat-i-Haidari, included in the Khorasan trade returns, continues to grow, and increased from Rs. 4,90,01,010 in 1905-06 to Rs. 7,44,105 last year. This increase is chiefly due to cotton goods, and it could certainly be greatly expanded as the demand is large and this market does not appear to be receiving as much attention from Indian dealers as its merits demand.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM. Among the many changes which are going on rapidly in Bombay all are not for the better. Government has at last realised that the time has come for something to be done to accommodate the population and to put an end to the ruinous increase of rents which is seriously affecting the trade of the city. Any remedy to this must take some years to accomplish; but there is another matter which may well be taken up and dealt with speedily. The native of Western India has never been renowned for excellence as a servant, but of recent years the class from which servants of all kinds, domestic and office, are drawn has sadly deteriorated. With laziness it was possible to cope in some degree, but to laziness has now been added a degree of insolence which is becoming serious. It has often been suggested that a proper system of registration of servants should be conducted by the police and, to judge by the complaints which are uttered on all sides, the question might well be officially investigated. Eating salt would seem to be no more a reason for honest service, and life is made miserable by a never ending attempt to defeat an elaborate system of petty swindle. We heard of a case recently when a cook demanded an addition to an already liberal bazaar allowance, calmly complaining that he "made nothing out of it." When it was conclusively proved that he had been making eight annas profit a day and on an order given that it must stop, he walked out of the house without giving notice. An examination of an applicant's chits is usually a waste of time, for one is tolerably certain that they have been hired for the day, and an attempt to keep them as a hold on the man is usually followed by a flat refusal to stay. The fault, it must be owned, is not altogether on the side of the servant. Employers are far too prone to give a bad servant a good chit, to save trouble and to avoid the temptation to administer a thrashing. A personal enquiry from the writer of the last letter will usually show that the applicant has a character far different from what his greasy packet would lead one to suppose. Were the whole body of servants registered, it would be possible to ascertain a man's true character, and the lax habit of giving praise instead of condemnation could be checked. Another advantage would be that there would be some hold over the men, to prevent open dishonesty. The work entailed by registration might be heavy at first, for, as with gharrywallahs, it would be necessary to include photographs in the details; but that difficulty would soon become insignificant and a great benefit would be gained at very little expense or worry to the Department concerned, for a small registration fee on both sides should more than cover the cost of working.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE. Of the four persons elected to the Standing Committee, three have excellent first-hand experience of Municipal Affairs. We are sorry that Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin failed to get a place, especially as he has already served for a year on the Standing Committee. We cannot help thinking that his exclusion is due to subterranean intrigue, arising possibly from the fact that on one or two occasions he may have acted according to his conscience. But that was inevitable Of the new members we are glad that Mr Edwardes headed the poll as it may be taken as testimony to the efficient manner in which he acted as Municipal Commissioner, up to three months ago.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P and O s.s. "Delhi" left Hongkong on March 7th.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Nippon," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 8th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Co's. s.s. "Capri," from Bombay, arrived at Honkong on the 8th instant.

MR. W. WOOD, Member of the Railway Board, is now convalescent.

MAJOR W. W. CLEMENSHAW, I.M.S., acts as Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, vice Colonel Thomson proceeding on leave.

MR. B. ROBERTSON, C. S., acts as Secretary, Industry and Commerce Department, vice Mr. Harvey officiating as Member of Council.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th February 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 272,536 mds. with Rs. 66,320, in the earnings.

THE Bishop of Madras returned from Bombay on Saturday last on the conclusion of the Consistory Court of enquiry, at which His Lordship sat as an Assessor with the Metropolitan.

THE election of the new President of the All-India Muslim League will take place on the 18th instant, and we understand that it is probable that H. H. the Aga Khan will be appointed to the chair.

THE N. Y. K. steamer "Moyori Maru," left Hongkong for Singapore on the 8th instant. The same Co's steamer "Kagoshima Maru," left Colombo for Bombay the same day, and is due here on the 12th instant.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhand Ambulance team have won the St. John's Ambulance Association Shield for 1908, by 123 points to 120 points made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway team. The Shield was won last year by the East Indian Railway team.

THE "Englishman" understands that Mr. J. O. Miller is likely to act as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, vice Sir Lancelot Hare proceeding on leave.

THE "Indian Daily News" names Colonel Victor Brook to officiate as Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, vice Colonel Dunlop Smith proceeding on short leave.

AT the annual meeting of the Bangalore Branch of the Y. M. C. A., the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, the British Resident, made a most interesting speech. After referring to the remarkable expansion that had taken place in the work of the Association in India since the beginning of the present century, he went on to deal with the work of the Y. M. C. A. in the Bangalore garrison. There was no doubt, he said, that there was room for all the benevolent institutions working on behalf of the soldier in Bangalore Cantonment, but the consensus of opinion was that more could be done, and, Mr. Fraser believed, could better be done by co-ordinating and unifying the work under one controlling body than by having more independent institutions working in the same field. In his opinion the best unifying body would be the Y. M. C. A. if for no other reason than the fact that it possessed in its large body of Secretaries whole-time specialists who were a great asset in the work achieved by the Association.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORT TRADE.

National Defence.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 24.

It is highly probable that the Government will be compelled to renew in July next its lease of the Corporation Freezing Works in Flinders-street if the Agricultural department is to maintain its control of the export trade in perishable produce. At the present time the State is paying £15,000 per annum rent for the Flinders-street stores, and the Government might build stores of its own, and repay capital and interest in a few years with the existing outlay. Five new chambers have been added to the corporation building, but these do not improve the situation. Certain of the old chambers which were never particularly efficient, have become useless for freezing purposes, as subsidence has taken place in the soft alluvial soil on which they have been built, and great cracks gape between the wooden walls and the brick work arches. Some of the chambers forming part of what the Government is paying £15,000 per annum for, are so inefficient that not only do they fail to freeze meat, but they are unable to keep down the temperature of carcases already frozen. They are quite useless for the lamb trade, and if meat was put in them it would be destroyed. Not only is the establishment planned so badly that some chambers cannot be sufficiently reduced in temperature, but there is no internal connection between chamber and chamber. The consequence is that when it would serve the purposes of economical management to move stuff about, either the meat or butter has to be carried into the heated atmosphere outside, and the temperature of the chambers reduced by opening the external doors, or else a number of chambers have to be kept cool with only a little produce in each. It is little wonder that these particular stores cost a great deal of money, and it is not remarkable that 100 tons of butter sent from them last month to be loaded into a South African boat, should have arrived at the pier in such a heated condition that it had to be sent back again, thus sacrificing the interests of the owners and upsetting the arrangements of subsequent consigners by causing a block in the shipping facilities. Another very bad feature about the stores is the way in which butter is opened for grading purposes. The building is full of smoke and every girder and rafter in the roof is coated with about 2 inches of grime. Underneath all this the butter is stripped, and often remains for an hour or two with tiny fragments of dirt falling into it. In other freezing works, privately owned, much the same sort of thing is going on. Butter is opened and graded close to high smelling rabbits and fish. The Department of Agriculture cannot compel private freezers to adopt cleaner methods, when the department's own arrangements are so obviously at fault. Attempts are made to justify the very high rent the City Council charges for the cool stores on the ground of the heavy expense incurred in running; but no reason exists for a tenant to pay interest on money wasted by a landlord in faulty construction. The rent paid should represent the actual value of the services rendered without regard to capital that may have been lost on insecure 'fundations.' It was pointed out in special articles in "The Age" some months ago that the threatened shortage of cold storage space next season was a matter of grave concern, and that the Minister of Agriculture should take prompt steps to see that adequate accommodation was provided. Nothing has been done, and we are again faced with the prospect of farmers having to sacrifice their lambs at ruinous prices on the local market owing to the insufficiency of facilities for export.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

An attack made last week on the Government's defence scheme by Mr. G. H. Reid, M. H. R. in his speech in Sydney, has been made the subject of a lengthy memorandum in reply by the Minister of Defence (Mr. Ewing). The Minister, at the outset, quotes a passage from the speech of the Leader of the Opposition to demonstrate that Mr. Reid endorsed the principle of universal military training, on which the Government's military proposals are based. "In his case," the memorandum proceeds, "his endorsement of the principle of our policy means, of course, that having expressed his conviction that we are absolutely right, he is compelled by force of habit to go on to prove that his own conviction is wrong. There is the same irresistible disposition to contradict himself at every turn all through his speech. Japan, it seems, has been victorious by going outside Japan for leaders. If so, they spell their names in local fashion, and apparently dye their skins. He also forgets or ignores the fact that according to the ablest authorities, one of the great contributing factors to Japan's success in the recent war was conscription. Mr. Reid brings in the Japanese again in order to make a charge that the present Federal Government would rather employ a stupid Australian than a brilliant man from abroad. Why the contrast? Surely the native element is not always stupid and the imported article not always brilliant. If Mr. Reid had taken the trouble to read the Government proposals, he would have seen that an amount of £5,000 per annum is to be set aside to obtain the services of the most competent instructors in the science of war to educate those who will have to instruct our national army. The employment of liability obtained outside Australia has not been overlooked. To keep up Mr. Reid's army of permanent soldiers at the present Australian rate of pay would cost, for pay alone, £4,000,000 at least, and then the number would be totally inadequate for the task they would have in hand. Turning to Mr. Reid's naval criticism, Mr. Ewing emphasises the Government's policy with regard to compulsory cadets, and referring to Mr. Reid's endorsement of the compulsory cadets principle, he says:—"When Mr. Reid blusters about the tyranny of placing lads of 18 in irons, he regards it as desirables that they should be placed in irons for the same purpose if they are only 12." Summing up Mr. Reid's own defence policy, Mr. Ewing says:—"Comitting a few matters in which he follows the Government, though putting them forward as if they were alternatives, his real ambition is that we should simply go on as we are at present. The military system which Mr. Reid eulogises, excluding the naval agreement local naval expenditure permanent defence works, guns, arms, &c., cadets, rifle clubs, and such like, costs £22 4/4 per soldier, and contains permanent militia and volunteers—21,910 men, if every man were able to take the field. It is more than a generous estimate to state that 15,000 might be fit for and could be employed on active service as actual fighting men. That being so, the cost per head of actual fighting men undergoing drill and training is over £32 per annum. Evidently to obtain a sufficiently strong force to protect this continent this rate would certainly land us in the vicinity of bankruptcy apprehended by the leader of the Opposition. Mr. Reid's idea is that the defence of the country is a pastime that this country has no right to expect any citizen to prepare for unless he feels inclined. The Government view is that it is a national responsibility."

TRADE WITH THE EAST.

A Sydney deputation, representing the Merchant Service Guild and the Australian Institute of Marine Engineers, interviewed the Premier (Mr. Wade) in reference to the Java-Singapore trade and the Victorian subsidy. Mr. Holman, M.L.A., said the firm of Burns, Philip & Co., paid union rates to their officers and engineers, and as the deputation saw a lively possibility that the firm would be ousted from the trade, they asked that the New South Wales Government should either endeavour to have the Victorian subsidy to Archibald Currie & Co. withdrawn or in the alternative, should subsidise the firm of Burns, Philp, & Co.

Mr. Wade said the effect on the trade of the State was the main question involved in this matter. If, through this subsidy from Victoria, New South Wales shippers could enjoy cheaper freight, if they were always certain of securing cargo space, and if the time of the journey was as good as before it seemed to him that the trade of the State would obtain an advantage at the expense of the taxpayers of Victoria. If these conditions could be proved there was no harm done, so far as the trade of the State was concerned. The Government could not step in to protect the individual, possibly at the expense of the population as a whole. The two ships, Airlie and Gunbris, employed altogether about 10 men. While the community was enjoying cheaper freight and more opportunities of transit the Government could not be fairly asked to pay a subside for the purpose of securing continuity of work on these two ships to ten members. The Government could not justly use the taxpayers' money to keep Burns, Philp, & Co, on the line and could not be fairly called upon to preserve employment on that line for their employes. There were other lines of trade in which employment could be found for them and for the ships. In case the competing steamers were run off the line, he would take care that the trade of the State should not suffer, as the Government would use all legitimate means to protect the trade against any monopoly by an adjoining State. He had been in negotiation with two adjoining States with regard to this very question, and the negotiations were still going on. For that reason he could not say any more at present. The Victorian Government were bound by a contract to pay Currie & Co. a subsidy of £3,000 a year. This was an obstacle in way of the negotiations, but in spite of that they were going on.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

Speaking at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League in the Melbourne Town Hall on the 18th instant Mr. Deakin said the league relied a great deal upon sentiment as the basis of Imperial Federation. What was desired was a closer, yet freer, relationship than that which now existed between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire. In one respect it could not be freer but it might be that freedom would mean helplessness when the time came for united action. What was wanted was a proper means of co-operation or general action, which had yet to be shaped. They wanted to be able to mutually understand each other's position, and to more closely examine various proposals as they were made in order that they might be tested, and in order that the might be ready for any great emergency which might arise. When the necessity for action arose there would be no time to consider methods. In considering the question of Imperial Federation it would be just as well for them to remember the position of the United States. Suppose that part of America had remained a portion of the British Empire, did anyone imagine that the present Constitution of Great Britain would have been able to stand the strain which would have been put upon it? In time to come Australia would, he hoped, occupy the position now attained by the United States in regard to population and development, and were they not to undertake the very great work of attempting to throw some light upon what would be the best way to deal with the condition of affairs, which would then prevail. As to what had been said on the question of reciprocity in trade, he would be much surprised if when the Australian tariff came to be again revised it was not found that still more encouragement could be given to Great ritain in the light of the experience which the working of the present reference would give the mother country. Within the last month he had received letters from the Tariff Reform Party, stating that they were looking forward with the utmost confidence to the effect of the Australian tariff on the next general elections. He would be very sorry, however to think that the question of Imperialism should be made a party question in Great Britain. As members of the Imperial Federation League, they would support any proposal which furthered the object they had in view no matter which party in the British Parliament proposed it.

SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES.

The Adelaide School of Mines and Industries began its year's operations on Monday, and it is interesting as well as instructive to review at this time the work which it undertakes. As its name indicates, it is not only a school of mining, but also a school of industries, providing technical training in many directions to meet the wants of an enterprising and go-ahead community. The diploma courses are mining, metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering, and architecture, each requiring three or four years' consistent study for their accomplishment. Evening students are also given every facility to go through the diploma courses, but it, of course, takes them a longer time to complete the necessary study. No entrance examination is required of students, but they find it necessary to have some preliminary knowledge of chemistry, physics, and mathematics. It has been found that many of the applicants had not this knowledge, and to overcome the difficulty day and evening preparatory schools have been established. In them all the essential preparation may be obtained, and these schools take credit for having started many of the most successful of the students to be found now in the higher branches of the institution. Students of the diploma departments devote a considerable portion of their time to practical work in the fitting and turning, woodwork and pattern-making workshops. These shops are availed of to the full by occasional students, whose aim is not to win diplomas, but to make themselves more efficient in the work which occupies them during the daytime. Many youths take advantage of the mechanical drawing and building drawing classes, for mechanics now realise that drawing is the language of their business. Other work of a practical character is plumbing and tailoring, whilst instruction in tailors' cutting has now developed into a three-years' course, culminating in a "final certificate" granted on the award of Mr. A. Langridge, an English authority in the art by whom the papers are examined in London. The commercial department of the school provides instruction in typewriting, shorthand, book keeping, and accountancy. Domestic economy embraces cookery, which should be a popular subject, for its object, as set out in the prospectus, is the preparation of food in a digestible and appetising form. Proper attention is given to the making of cheap dishes and to laundry-work, washing and ironing being raised to fine arts.

NATURAL HISTORY PHENOMENON.

Many persons who have had experience in the desert wilds of Central Australia have related stories of the mysterious appearance of fish in large holes which had been dry for long periods, and which had suddenly been filled by heavy rains. The appearance of the fish under such extraordinary conditions has provoked various explanations, the most reasonable of which are that the eggs, or possibly the fish themselves, remain in a dormant condition in the mud for long periods, or that wild fowl have carried the spawn from other localities and deposited it in the newly-replenished waterholes. Mr. J. W. Kingsmill, who has had about 40 years' experience in the far north, was asked last week if instances of the kind had ever come under his notice. "Undoubtedly," he replied. "I have known waterholes to be dry for months—I have one particular hole in my mind at the present time—and six weeks after they have been filled by rain they have been alive with fish. I have caught fish nearly half a pound in weight in a hole which had been dry for months only six weeks after the rain filled it. The only possible explanation is that when the water is evaporating or sinking and fast disappearing the fish burrow down in the mud and become dormant, or that the eggs are carried by wild fowl. There is an immense evaporation in that country. I should say it is equal to a foot a month, and at the same time a lot of the water sinks into the ground, so that in some of the holes the fish have not a long period in the water. How they get there I don't pretend to know, but that they do appear mysteriously is a positive fact."

THE GAMING SUPPRESSION ACT.

An interesting development under the Gaming Suppression Act has come under the notice of the Chief Secretary. According to the act, if the gross revenue of a racing club is under £600 per annum the club merely has to pay a registration fee of £1, but if the gross revenue exceeds that sum the club must, in addition, pay 2 per cent. upon it. In a letter sent to the Chief Secretary's department recently by the secretary of a country club, it was casually mentioned that the club had allowed another club to use its course for a meeting. Thereupon the department ascertained from the second club the amount of the day's takings and on adding it to the revenue returned by the first club, found that it made a total of more than £600. The first club was then notified that it would be charged under the higher scale. Both clubs then forwarded statutory declarations giving their estimates of the receipts, making the total less than £600. The papers were laid before the Chief Secretary, who is empowered by the act to make his own estimate of the receipts if he is not satisfied with the club returns. Sir Alexander Peacock decided that the amounts had not been correctly stated, and has assessed the club in the higher scale. The amount fixed must be paid before the licence of the club can be renewed.

A.

[By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

THE "TATSUMARU" DISPUTE.

CHINA EXPLAINS HER ATTITUDE.

Resentment of Japanese Gun-Running.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS PENDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Reuter learns that China has apologised to Japan for hauling down the flag of the "Tatsumaru," and promises to punish the officials responsible for it.

China replies later regarding the seizure of arms and ammunition.

A telegram from Lisbon states that Portugal has protested at Peking, regarding the seizure of the "Tatsumaru," should the seizure have occurred in Portuguese waters.

China has replied that it occurred on the high seas, and that Portuguese territory has not been violated.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that China still maintains that the "Tatsumaru" dispute cannot be settled without a thorough enquiry.

China has proposed that the munitions on board the vessel shall be recalled to Japan and the shipping permit for them cancelled. She also asks for pledges that the Japanese trade in munitions will be suppressed.

Japan has intimated her willingness to consider these points.

LATER.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article strongly supports Japan on the "Tatsumaru" question.

It says that the Japanese are no longer receiving fair play and strongly condemns what it describes as the "crabbing Japan" which is going on especially among English speaking peoples, which has encouraged the Mandarin to arrogance.

The article declares that Japan is perfectly entitled to secure advantages in trade proportionate to the sacrifices she has made.

All conquering nations have done so

THE HAMSTEAD MINE DISASTER.

Royal Help for Suffering Families.

ACTIVE RESCUE WORK.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Queen Alexandra has given one hundred pounds for the families of the men who perished in the Hamstead Colliery fire.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Five hundred men are working to rescue the miners entombed in the Hamstead Colliery.

King Edward has telegraphed from Biarritz that he is deeply concerned and asks for full reports.

HARDEN CASE SEQUEL.

Count Hohenau Dismissed the Army.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Court-Martial's acquittal of Count Hohenau, who asked to be tried in connection with the Moltke case, took the form of "not proven."

A Court of Honour at Potsdam has now sentenced Count Hohenau to removal from the list of officers and to loss of all decorations.

The Kaiser has confirmed the sentence.

DEPRESSED SHIPPING TRADE.

The Rival to the "Lusitania."

GERMAN BUILDING ORDER CANCELLED.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In view of the threatening depression the Hamburg America Line has countermanded the order for a liner larger than the New Cunarders, which was placed at Belfast, in September last.

THE CONGO TREATY.

Excessive Burden on Belgium.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The publication of the text of the Amended Congo Treaty has evoked strong dissatisfaction in Belgium owing to the onerousness of the obligations imposed on Belgium.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Republican Convention at New York has adopted Governor Hughes for the Presidency.

LADY MINTO IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Lady Minto has arrived in England.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Mr. Clarke, Member for Peckham is dead.

[Mr. Charles Goddard Clarke, a member of the firm of Potter and Clarke, wholesale druggists and a member of the Cooper's Company, only entered Parliament in 1906 although he contested the neighbouring seat of Dulwich in 1895 and the Mile End Division of Tower Hamlets in 1900. His election displaced Sir Frederick Banbury by about two thousand four hundred votes. In the previous election Sir Frederick was returned with a majority of about one thousand four hundred.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the English Mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

THE KAISER AND THE NAVY.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

Friendly Relations not to be Disturbed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at Berlin states that there has been an informal exchange of views between the British and German Governments with reference to the Kaiser's letter, with the result that the mutual conviction has been recorded that the incident ought in no way unfavourably to influence the relations between the two countries.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

M. Regnault, the French Minister in Morocco, has left Paris to rejoin his appointment, and General Lyantey starts to-morrow.

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE AT SALONIKA.

Attack on a Dragoman.

CONSULAR REGRETS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Dragoman Askitis, who was attacked at Salonika, has died from his injuries.

All the Consuls, in uniform, attended his funeral to-day.

His assailants are believed to be Bulgarians.

CARAVAN ATTACKED BY BEDOUINS.

A Deadly Scuffle.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Reuter telegraphs from Suakim that it is reported that Bedouins attacked the Egyptian Holy Carpet near Medina and that ten soldiers were killed and one gun captured.

The caravan was compelled to return to Medina

THE TEHERAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

Shah's Threatening Rescript.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the Shah has issued a Rescript in which he complains of the apathy of Parliament in securing the discovery of the persons who threw the bombs at his motor car.

The Shah states that he will himself shortly take measures.

The Rescript has caused uneasiness in Teheran.

THE FARSISTAN MAGNATE.

Murdered at Shiraz.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Ghiva Melwalk, the famous Farsistan Magnate has been murdered at Shiraz.

THE PORT ARTHUR TRIAL.

Stoessel's Death Sentence Commuted.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Court-Martial's sentence of death on General Stoessel has been commuted to one of ten years imprisonment in a fortress.

THE FATE OF THE "TIMES."

Old Traditions to be Preserved

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The *Englishman's* London correspondent cabled yesterday in spite of rumours and denials :—"I am now able to state definitely that an arrangement about "The Times" has been definitely concluded. All old traditions are to be observed."

REFORMING THE CABINET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

A special cablegram to the *Englishman*, dated London, March 8, states that the Cabinet is in process of reconstruction.

RIOT IN JUTE MILLS.

Trial of Europeans.

(FRM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The European Assistants of the Kankinara Mills concerned in the wounding of the Mill hands, have been placed on bail of Rs. 5 000 each. Seven of the men are in Hospital. Some further slight disturbance occurred on Saturday last on the occasion of a fire in a Bustee close to the Mill, some brickbats being thrown ; but work is now proceeding as usual.

LATER.

An enquiry made by the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore into the recent Kankinara disturbance has exonerated the European Assistants who fired on the coolies.

MEETING OF CAWNPORE RATEPAYERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 9.

A largely attended meeting of Cawnpore ratepayers was held at the McWright Hall last evening, to protest against the working of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, at which close on two thousand Indians were present. The meeting was very excited and lasted for three hours. Resolutions were passed condemning as unsatisfactory the state of the Municipality, which demands serious enquiry, and ratepayers were exhorted to return only capable and educated members. It was also resolved to request the Lieutenant-Governor to postpone the forthcoming elections, as voters' lists, for various works, were absolutely incomplete, such lists having been prepared by retiring or interested members. The meeting also passed a resolution thanking the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for good work done in the interests of the Cawnpore public. The proceedings were in Urdu.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

THE PARSI PANCHAYAT.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the two parties in the Parsi Panchayat case will endeavour to come to a settlement and so put an end to the litigation which has occupied public attention during the last few days and which has also, if all one hears be true, aroused considerable ill-feeling within the Parsi community. The evidence as to social customs forthcoming from Gujarat can hardly be described as edifying and throws a curious light upon the methods adopted in that area for increasing the numerical strength of the community. The claims regarding the blue blood of Persia occasionally put forward by a few unthinking members of the community have been rudely shattered by the presence of the Dubri, the Lalia and other Hindu low-castes within the Zoroastrian fold. And yet the system of recruitment described in the evidence before the High Court, is by no means peculiar to the Parsi inhabitants of Gujarat. It is a feature common to every country in which immigrants or settlers of a superior race have found themselves surrounded by a numerous stock of indigenous and inferior inhabitants. Practically every tribe and caste on the western sea-board of India, with a few notable exceptions, owes its characteristics and even its existence to the intermarriage of persons widely differing in race Many of the Mahomedans of Western India, for example, are descended from the union of Arab and Hindu ; the Marathas, for whom Sir H. Risley has so erroneously claimed a Scythian ancestry, have a very obvious strain of aboriginal Hinduism ; while even some of the Brahman sects are proved by anthropometry and allied sciences to have been evolved from unions and crossings which they would be very unwilling to accept now as indisputable or worthy. Nor does the history of other countries give the lie to the conclusion abovementioned. The Creole, the half-breed of America, and the half-Burman, half-European are instances in support of the statement that hardly any race can be described as absolutely and wholly free from any trace of intermixture with other peoples. Perhaps, the strongest example of this social phenomenon is to be found in the Indo-Portuguese, many familie of whom are unquestionably descended from the union of European Portuguese settlers with the Hindu women of the western littoral. Englishmen in past centuries have acted in the same manner, and have introduced into the Christian Church an enormous number of persons who cannot be styled anything else than Eurasians.

Therefore, while deprecating the publication of such evidence as that produced in opposition to the claims of the Parsi Panchayat, one can only regard the action of the Parsi inhabitants of Surat or Naosari as perfectly natural and as justified, historically and scientifically no only by the evidence of India generally but also of Europe and America. The only matter for surprise is that the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Fund do not recognise the fact that if a race or a religion is to hold its own and to increase and multiply, it must be allowed to proselytize and convert by means of intermarriage with other peoples. Forcible conversion such as the Spaniards and the Portuguese were in the habit of practising is of course no longer possible and the only adequate method left therefore is intermarriage with persons of a different faith and race and the inclusion of the offspring within the fold of the smaller community. It has been stated somewhere, perhaps in a Government blue-book, that the Parsi community is not increasing in numbers as rapidly as it ought to : and if this is so, the Trustee of the Punchayat and other thoughtful leaders of the community ought to consider whether it is in the interests of the community desirable to restrict intermarriage with more numerous and more virile races. It is not so very long ago that the offspring of the Parsi priesthood were rigidly forbidden to marry the children of the Parsi laity : but the embargo on these unions was in the natural course of events cancelled, with no little advantage to the community at large ; and and there is at least a possibility that a similar advantage might accrue to it, from a cancellation of the regulations regarding the inclusion of persons of other races within the pale of Zoroastrianism.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

The Decentralization Commission has now been sitting for several days, hearing the evidence of various witnesses, who are expected to throw light upon the waste places of the administration. But the value of the evidence to the outside public is largely discounted by the fact that most of the members of the Commission and the gentlemen whom they have examined have been inaudible to the bulk of the reporters and onlookers. One or two of the native witnesses, however, have spoken up and given excellent advice upon the problem of bringing the administration more in touch with the people. Among them was one who pointed out that no amount of theoretical decentralization can make up for aloofness on the part of the European district officer and that, as a matter of fact, the Civilian of to-day does not know, does not care to know and has no time to know as much about the people as he did a hundred years ago. This is perfectly true and probably inevitable. For a hundred years ago there was rarely, if ever, such an institution as a European club in any station and there was no Suez Canal. Those two institutions sounded the death-knell of the administration on its old lines. Before the European club with its bridge-room or badminton court came into existence the official had really no place of entertainment save his own bungalow, where he lived in semi-regal state with the rupee at two and four pence and where he was ready to receive any native caller of an evening after the day's work was over. Safe in the fastness of his own bungalow he could defy, if he chose, all modern social restrictions ; and indeed there was little or no public opinion to prevent him taking such steps as he thought fit to become better acquainted with the language, customs, and daily life of the natives in his charge But with the opening of the Suez Canal and the improvement of the mail-service between Europe and India, came the desire to go home at more frequent intervals and an aloofness from old habits which was the natural concomitant of a larger and more constant immigration of English women and English wives. And with the more constant visits to England came the system more constant transfer from one part of the Presidency to another whereby the Collector of old, who lived for at least five years in his district and knew the language thoroughly, yielded place to one who was not fated to spent more than two years perhaps, and very often much less, in his charge and who by reason of continual moving "in the interests of the public service" knew a smattering of several languages but no one language well.

It is impossible now to revert to the old system. "Nous avons change tout cela" ! But one cannot help agreeing with the gentleman who stated that the modern administrator ought to be compelled to know more of the history, customs, folklore and language of the people of India. Here and there you may come across an individual with a natural predilection for historical and anthropological research, who studies the customs and beliefs of the people for the same reason that another collects curios or coins or stamps : but such men are far from numerous, and a large number of the administrative offices are filled by those whose real interests lie in the bridge-room of the club and who, though they slave indefatigably and ably at their daily work, yet know far less about the inner life of the people than they ought to. It would not be a bad plan perhaps if young Englishmen coming out straight to this country, from Oxford and Cambridge were compelled to study the history of the district in which they are placed, to pass an examination in the habits and customs of different sects inhabiting their charge, and to attend every fair and every ceremony which took place within the limits of their district. If such a practice did no other good, it would at least from a suitable topic for discussion with the more educated natives who from time to time came across their path. And if, in conjunction with this increased acquaintance with the social or socio-religious side of native life, they were vested by Government with larger financial powers—with the power to at once disburse money on any object within their charge which they might consider deserving of help, then perhaps the administration would acquire a somewhat larger degree of the vitality of personal rule, without which no Government in India has ever lasted for any length of time or left any indelible mark upon the country and the people.

JUDGE AND BISHOP.

Almost simultaneously with the death of its Bishop Bombay has received the news that she must bid farewell to her Chief Justice. The diplorably sudden demise of the former is a matter of little moment to the native community, who can have barely learnt to know him by sight, and can only have dimly heard of the struggle within Protestant Church circles which rendered the latter part of his life so stormy. But it is far different with the head of the High Court of Bombay, who has ever made it his business to seek out the native of India and show him friendship, and who in addition to being known as a cordial well-wisher of the people of the country has earned a reputation as one of the ablest and most impartial lawyers that has ever sat upon the bench of the Presidency town. There is little doubt that all classes of the public are unfeignedly sorry to say good-bye to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who in matters both within and without the sphere of his legal duties has ever acted with superlative impartiality and has infused into the administration of both the High Court and the mofussil Courts, a spirit of desire for work which had been foreign to them for many years.

THE FUTURE OF BOMBAY.

The answers to the Government letter regarding the lines upon which the future development of Bombay should proceed are beginning to filter in. Among the suggestions put forward is one by the Chamber of Commerce for the utilization of Bombay as a residential area, and a strong protest by the Millowners' Association against any attempt to cut off the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Grant Road. As regards Trombay one cannot help feeling that an accurate estimate of its potentiality or suitability as a suburb cannot possibly be framed until the work of the Port Trust on the East of the Island has progressed very much further than it has at present, and that assuming for a moment it were now exploited, provided with a water supply and drainage, and laid out in building plots, it would not prove really half so attractive to the business and professional communities as, let us say, a large site formed by reclamation in Back Bay. There is very little doubt that the administrators of the "Sixties," who framed their gigantic scheme for the filling up of the whole of Back Bay, were correct in their view as to the direction in which the housing of the upper classes should proceed, but failed in that they attempted far more than was really necessary or desirable. No sane person desires to see the whole of Back Bay converted into dry land and building-plots. Such a course would deprive Bombay of perhaps its chief æsthetic attraction and would render the Fort far less healthily than it is at present : but there is no reason why a portion of the Bay should not be utilized for the accommodation of an ever-increasing official and mercantile population, and the reclamation involved in this plan could be carried out more simply and possibly within less time than could the preparation of waterless and unapproachable Trombay. The industrial and labour population must remain in the central portions of the Island, such as Byculla and Parel, so long as the mills still exist within the Island and so long as the docks stretch from the Ballard Pier to Mazagon ; and on the principle that the upper classes should be removed as far as possible from the slum-quarters it would seem sounder to locate fresh dwellings for them on a reclaimed portion of Back Bay than upon a neighbouring island the only access to which, when constructed, must be approached through a portion at least of the industrial quarter. As to the question of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, one feels inclined to agree with the Millowners' Association that no supreme necessity has yet been shown for decapitating the line at Grant Road : but on the other hand the daily objective of the people for whom Mr. Jehangir Petit pleaded is unquestionably the Fort, and it would 'prima facie' make very little difference to those people if they were carried by rail from Grant Road to the neighbourhood of the present Victoria Terminus instead of as at present to Marine Lines and Church Gate station. It would unquestionably be an improvement if the railway south of Grant Road were removed altogether ; but its place cannot be equally well taken by trams or motor-busses, and it is essential that, if removed, its place should be taken by a line running across the Island from Grant Road to Bori Bundar. The future home of the middle classes seems to be the area in the north of the Island which the City Improvement Trust are just commencing to take in hand and convert from low lying rice-swamp into well-drained building-land, traversed by several broad roads.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN WORKERS' UNION.

A very pleasant drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Donald Graham's yesterday afternoon, Lady Hughes taking the chair, when representatives from the various Missions in Bombay spoke to an attentive audience on the work undertaken by each. Miss Dobson, representing the Missionary Settlement for University Women, said that their work was more or less among the students, certainly a good work. Girls coming to a large city to attend our various colleges, are open to many temptations. A cheery home and pleasant surroundings are offered them by this Mission. Miss Kelsall, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Girgaum, spoke of a High School for children of any nationality, with an unusual record of attendance on the books. They also undertake house to house visiting. Miss Reeve gave an interesting account of the sewing done by all classes of children at the American Mission in Byculla. Some beautiful specimens were exhibited. Mrs. Jackson, Diocesan worker for the Bombay diocese, gave an interesting account of the work that is going on quietly and unobserved in our midst where, in a large city like Bombay, much sorrow and sadness is always to be found. Our sincerest sympathy is with these noble workers who, in face of great discouragement, still press forward, ever ready to help and comfort those in distress.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

The "Englishman" learns by cable from its London correspondent that Colonel Sandbach, R. E., has been offered the post of Commandant at Woolwich.

Lieutenant Jacob, 124th Infantry, is transferred to the 180th Infantry.

Major Wigram, 18th Lancers, is appointed Assistant Military Secretary to General Sir H. Smith Dorrien, Aldershot Command.

Lieutenant Ventris, 7th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to the 25th Mountain Battery.

Colonel G. H. Weller, 14th Lancers, is permitted to retire from the 18th April and Captain Vickers, 13th Rajputs, retires from 12th March.

The following Officers of the Northumberland Fusiliers will be transferred to the regiment stated:—

Lieutenants Douglas and Maude, to East Yorkshire Regimen ; Ritson to Essex Regiment, Lawson to Somerset Light Infantry and Downes to Suffolk Regiment.

Major General Pollock, Commanding Jullundur Brigade, is granted combined leave for 9 months and 21 days.

Major Blore, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Chief of Staff Division, is granted 7 months' combined leave.

Captain A. G Bremner, Royal Engineers, has been selected as Superintendent of Park, 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, in succession to Major Leslie, Royal Engineers.

The following appointments to the Staff have been approved :—

Captain Normal, Brigade Major, Nowshera, to Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Nasirabad ; Captain Bruce, Staff, Captain Rawalpindi, to Brigade Major, Nowshera Brigade ; Captain Julius, Royal Sussex Regiment, to Staff Captain Rawal Pindi ; Major Gregory, Staff Captain, Peshawar, is appointed Brigade Major, Bannu, vice Captain Dickson, Royal Engineers, transferred to Jubbulpore Brigade.

The following Officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army and posted as follows :—

2nd Lieutenants H. J. Norman to 102nd Grenadiers ; J. D. Ogilvy to 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas ; C Farquharson to 5th Jats ; Lieutenant McClonghin, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the 69th Punjabis, on appointment to the Indian Army.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LITTLE ENGLANDERS.

The Turf.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

That there are Little Englanders in sport, as well as in political matters, most of us are well aware. One of them recently wrote a letter to a London sporting paper decrying present day British athletes and suggesting that they had better take up marbles etc., as they appeared to be unable to hold their own with over-seas athletes. He particularly instanced our defeat by the Belgian crew at Henley, at Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Swimming, and in the recent Test Matches "down under." That Englishmen are not so supreme in the world of sport as once on a time is certain, the reason being that our kinsmen in the Colonies and other nations have taken up sports in earnest of late years. That this is all the better for sports and stay-at-home Englishmen, is the firm belief of the writer. Continued victories tend to make a man (or nation) careless, while a reverse sharpens him up. Another point overlooked by Little Englanders (who seem to regret the defeat of Englishmen by Colonials so much) is that South Africans, New Zealanders, Australians and Canadians are also Britishers and we should rejoice at their proficiency equally as much as in that of Home Athletes. That Colonials have shown themselves equal to athletes of the Homeland in many branches of sport is a matter for satisfaction, and it has done more to break down the silly prejudice which was once common against over-seas Britishers, than anything else. As regards the success of the Belgians, that is just what we want. The moral success of the Pennsylvania youths over the veterans of Leander a few years ago was wasted, as our oarsmen failed to see the merits of the visitors' style. It is to be feared they have not profited by the Belgian victory, for, so far, we have heard nothing respecting experiments in the easier and less tiring stroke as favoured by Americans and Belgians. Another matter to ponder over is the manner the United States marksmen beat the English and Canadian cracks in the Palma trophy last Autumn and which was certainly due to superior ammunition and more up-to-date sights. Defeats such as these ought to benefit us and induce us to pay attention to modern improvements. We are too apt to cling to methods of the past, not only in sports but also in business affairs, so that anything likely to bring about an improvement is to be welcomed and not decried.

PLAYING THE GAME.

Lord Hawke, the famous Yorkshire cricketer, who by-the-way sails for India next week, recently touched on a matter which ought to commend itself to all sportsmen. He remarked that "the Englishman, who looks on the Colonial or foreigner as a bounder, does not deserve the name." Lord Hawke further pointed out that one reason teams he had taken abroad were so popular was because the members "put on no side." There is a lot in this and it is a pity many young sportsmen don't grasp the point.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

That the honours in the field of sport should be widely distributed is well, so that the addition of two more names to the list of Midland and Northern champions is welcome. W. Coles of Thrapstone, who beat a really good field for the Midland honours at Derby, is a runner who should go far. He proved his merit in an inter-club race at Stamford Bridge last September when he finished a good second to J. E. Deakin, and as he may be expected to still further improve he ought, with luck, to add more championships to his name. While the individual honours changed hands, the team championship once more went to the Birchfield Harriers, a Club which has a wonderful record in connection with the event, as only the Moseley Harriers (twice), Burton and Worcester have broken the sequence of wins by the "Stagbearers." Perhaps it would be better for the sport, if some of the younger organizations got in a win now and then, but this does not look likely at present, unless two clubs join forces.

The Northern race was decided at Haydock Park and here again the holders secured the team honours, but as this is only the second time that Hallamshire has scored, no one can cavil at the victory. W. T. Clark, the individual winner, is a useful runner who has shown good from in the flat in distance races. He won easily on Saturday and ought to do well in the National Championship.

BOXING.

There are plenty of interesting matters to claim the attention of followers of boxing just now. The arrival of Bill Squires at Dublin has lent further interest to the Burns vs. Roche contest, as the Australian is credited with having joined the latter's camp. As, however, he was beaten by Burns in one very short round, it is hard to see how he can impart many of the Canadians' methods to Roche. Squires also talks of challenging the winner of the Burns vs. Roche fight, but he will be lucky to obtain backing after his poor showing in America. Burns has promised to meet Johnson, the coloured heavy-weight who has done big things in the States, but before going back he may take a trip to Paris where English boxing is in much favour at present. Burns might find a worthy opponent there in Sam McVea of California. This coloured boxer is "hot stuff" and simply played with Harry Shearing of London in their meeting last Saturday.

A BOER BOXER.

Rudolf Unholz, who is known as the Boer boxer, appears to be doing well in America. When the writer used to see Unholz sparring in Cape Town, he was looked on as of German extraction and his methods were of a particular aggressive character. His ability to "rough it" has evidently carried him far, and many contests in various parts of the States have led to considerable improvement. His latest contest was a ten rounds go with Balting Nelson, in which he rather more than held his own, and he is now a factor, where the light weight championship is concerned. Nelson perhaps is not what he was, though he may do better in a return match of longer duration. Jimmy Britt is also once more eager to take the stage, and offers to meet Unholz.

MOTOR RECORDS.

F. Newton accomplished a series of fine records at the Brooklands motor track on Wednesday. He drove a 60 h. p. Napier and though rain was falling most of the time, which inconvenienced him considerably, he made big improvements on the best times from 50 miles up to the 2 hours drive. Readers may be interested in his figures, which were :—50 miles—35 mins 7 36-100 secs; 100 miles, 70 mins 20 31-100 secs : one hour, 85 miles 555 yards; two hours, 169 miles 615 yards. Now these times are remarkable and better than the 50 and 100 miles records by a 120 h. p. Dietrich and a 90 h. p. Napier, respectively, at Brooklands. After this it is much to be regretted that no Napier car has been entered for the Grand Prix race. The entry for this numbers 45 and late entries may be made up to June, by paying double fees, so possibly the three Weigel and three Austin cars entered from England may have others to support them. It is expected that D Resta, the old time cyclist, will be one of the English drivers and G. Barnes of motor-cycle fame is also named as a probable driver. England has not shown up well in the big Continental motor races and it would be a change if we were strongly represented and managed to win.

FOOTBALL.

The New Zealanders showed really good form in their last two matches against representative Northern Union teams and, by winning them, considerably added to their reputation. Their tour has certainly been a financial success as the total receipts amount to £14,743, of which over £1,500 was taken at Wigan. One direct result of the tour has been to encourage Northern Union football, which now has a hold in South Wales, while steps are about to be taken to form a club in London. The tourists took part in 34 matches, winning 18, losing 14 and drawing 2, while they scored 393 points as against 284 by their rivals,

It is expected that the Rugby Union ground at Twickenham will cost £16,000, of which £9,000 will go for building the two stands (covered) which are to be 110 yards long, dressing rooms, committee and luncheon rooms, kitchen, offices, bath rooms, etc. When completed, the ground will probably be the finest Rugby enclosure in the country and ought, to prove a valuable asset to the Rugby Union. Touching on Rugby Union matters, H. H. Vassall, the brilliant Oxford centre three quarter, will be included among the British team which is going on tour in the spring.

SOCCER.

That there is something wrong with the management of Southern football looks probable, as so many prominent teams have gone into the English League. Bristol City, Woolwich Arsenal and Chelsea are in the First Division of the League, while Fulham and Clapton Orient figure among the Second Division Clubs. The latest move is that Tottenham Hotspur and Queen's Park Rangers intend applying for admission to the Second Division of the League. With seven such important teams as those named standing outside the Southern League, it is not to be wondered at that the latter does not rank so high as it ought. The improvement in Southern Football goes steadily on and this in time must lead to one National League divided into Northern, Midland and Southern groups and with two or more divisions in each.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND.

Belfast was the scene of the first International of the season under Association rules and once again the Irish team had to put up with defeat against the Saxons. "It is a long lane, which has no turning" and Ireland will no doubt score eventually. In all, 27 matches have been decided between England and Ireland and the best the Celts have done is to draw twice, while England's representatives have scored 137 goals as against 14 by the Irishmen A feature of Saturday's game was the good form of Hilsden, who scored all three goals for the winners, while Ireland's goal was netted by Hannon of the Bohemians, an amateur of distinct promise.

THE RIVAL BLUES.

Another big match on Saturday was the thirty-fifth encounter between Oxford and Cambridge. The Dark Blues were able to place a powerful team in the field, the backbone of which was G. N. Foster, K. R. Hunt, E. L. Wright and W. C. Jorden. The best known of the Cantabs was P. H. Farnfield of the New Crusaders, but unfortunately he went lame during the early part of the match. It was not a very exciting or scientific game, the Oxford men finally winning by 4 goals to 1. This brings the record to date to 17 wins all with 11 draws, Cambridge having scored 62 goals to 50 by Oxford.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The leaders in the race for League Championship honours got a shock on entertaining Blackburn Rovers on Saturday, and went down before their own admirers by 2 goals to 1. Still, this only makes the fourth defeat of Manchester United this season and the championship looks a certainty for the Club. Sheffield Wednesday fared badly on visiting Aston Villa, the latter winning by 5 goals to 0, and another big win was that of Liverpool over Woolwich Arsenal, 4 goals to 1, on the former's ground This puts the losers in great danger of going down into the Second Division, the last four teams being Bolton and Arsenal 23 points for 27 games, Birmingham 22 for 26 and Sunderland 21 for 27. Celtic easily accounted for Port Glasgow Athletic (3—0) in a Scottish League fixture, and the champions once more hold the best record in the table. The Falkirk men, who beat (2—1) Clyde on Saturday, still head the table with 42 points for 26 games, but Celtic are only two points behind with two games in hand.

THE TURF.

His Majesty has experienced a heavy loss through the death of Persimmon, as the result of an accident the stallion met with late in December. Since then the Derby Winner of 1896 has been in slings and was believed to be going on nicely, so that the news of his death came as a surprise. How Persimmon won the Derby from St. Frusquin is often told, and the scene at Epsom that day was a memorable one. Persimmon also accounted for the St. Leger, the Eclipse Stakes, the Jockey Club Stakes and the Gold Cup, and won his Royal owner 34,705 sovs. in Stakes. Persimmon's stud fee was 300 guineas and he twice headed the list of winning sores, the most noted of his progeny of course being Sceptre. Persimmon's famous brother Diamond Jubilee, winner of the Derby in 1900, was sold to Senor Ignatio Correas of the Argentine Republic for 30,000 guineas last December, so that Florizel II is the only one of the three famous brothers by St. Simon—Perdita II left to us. Another brother, Sandringham, was unable to race through a split postern and he is now doing stud duty in the States.

Sir Chas. Nugent is authority for the statement that Prospector is now a pronounced roarer, which naturally ends his Derby prospects. Thus the fever the son of Pioneer contracted in the summer has probably cut short the career of a most promising colt. Singularly enough another son of Pioneer's—Polar star—did nothing to speak of as a three-year-old, but this may have been because he was worked too hard as a two-year-old. With Prospector out of it there is one less to consider for the Derby and should Perrier emulate the performance of his sire (Persimmon) and carry the Royal colours to victory, there will be great rejoicing.

CRICKET.

Ill luck appears to cling to the M. C. C. cricketers, as Fielder slightly strained himself during the match against New South Wales at Sydney this week. This prevented his bowling during the second innings and, with Barnes and Crawford also standing down, the attack naturally suffered. Had Rhodes not come to the rescue by taking five wickets in quick time during the second innings of the Colonials, they would probably have made the necessary 387 for victory. As it was they still required 12, with one wicket to fall, when the game ended in a draw. Some fine batting was seen during the game, the Rev. E. F. Waddy (107 not out), W. Bardsley (108) Fane (101) and Braund (132 not out) being top scorers, while Minnett scored 7 wickets during the first innings of the visitors.

DOING WELL.

Home cricketers were pleased with the news from Australia this morning as, though the "Ashes" are already lost, a big win for our men at Sydney (in the final Test) would 'about even things up. Everyone must recognise that ill luck has had quite as much to do with the defeats of the Englishmen as superior play by the Australians. Barnes proved his worth to-day and on a wicket that suited him, he took 7 wickets for 60 runs, Though Fane went for a duck, Gunn and Hobbs played out time and raised the score to within 20 of the Australians' total of 137. All we want now is no more rain, has given a dry pitch, a big score to-morrow may be, expected.

MADAME BESANT'S LECTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

Mrs Annie Besant took for the subject of her lecture at the Headquarters of the Theosophical Society at Adyar yesterday, "The Guardians of Humanity," in the course of which she referred to the Swadeshi movement. It was not the logic, the reasonableness, or the patriotism of the Swadeshi Propaganda which made brains and hearts start the movement ; it was the division of Bengal, the political whip, the feeling of anger against a political measure which was thought to be levelled against a class of the population It was, when Swadeshi was made the weapon instead of economic reform, that it caught on all over the country. The thing was necessary for the welfare of India and had to be brought about by some means and as the people would not do it for any economical reasons, they must be made to do it in a passion of political struggle But although the start has been given to it in India, it won't die out when the political agitation has died away It has now got a chance of being really a National movement ; there is no doubt that economically its future is now secure. Mrs. Besant also gave a lecture on Saturday last, at the Anniversary meeting of the Sri Parthasarathi Sawmi Sabha, her subject being "Religon and Music."

MADRAS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Major Elliot Completely Exonerated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

An enquiry, held by the Hon'ble Y. Andrew, at the instance of the Secretary of State, into certain allegations made against Major R. H. Elliot, I.M.S., in charge of the Ophthalmic Hospital, in connection with the administration of the Hospital, resulted in Major Elliot being completely exonerated. The Government Order on the subject will shortly issue.

RAI SAHEB MOHAN LAL of the Mufid-i-Am Press has offered to endow a scholarship at the Lyalpur Agricultural College in memory of the late Sir Denzil Ibbetson. The form which the scholarship should take is under consideration.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

Representative Indian Merchants' Views.

The following is the opinion of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on the question of the expansion of Bombay sent in reply to the enquiry from Government :—

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 31st December, 1907, regarding the scheme for the expansion and development of Bombay. The problem of providing suitable accommodation for the population at large is, no doubt, pressing. At the same time it is acknowledged on all hands to be a complicated one and beset with many difficulties, the right solution of which will require much anxious deliberation and a spirit of fairness, having regard to the many conflicting interests which have to be satisfactorily dealt with.

As regards Question 1, my Committee are of opinion that no area in the proximity of the city could be better suitable for relieving the congested situation in the town with its greatly enhanced rents, for the accommodation of all classes of people, rich and poor alike, than the large stretch of land lying between Dadar and Mahim known as the Mahim Woods. This extensive area needs to be thoroughly well mapped out for purposes of residential quarters to achieve the great object in view. Naturally the poorer classes and the lower middle classes would prefer to live in the eastern side so as to be as near as possible to the Railway Station and the Bazar, while the well-to-do and upper classes would naturally prefer the Western side. Thus, were the woods cleared and proper allotment made of land with broad and convenient roads, there will be purchasers found who could obtain the different plots of the character for building the class of houses needed.

Cheaper priced lands on the east will naturally be acquired to build cheap dwelling-houses, which the lower classes could reasonably afford, while land near the sea as well as other eligible plots will serve for the construction of better classes of dwelling suited to the requirements of the well-to-do and the wealthy.

As in the opinion of my Committee it will be altogether inadvisable and inexpedient to have any artificial barriers. The utilization of the Mahim Woods should be first undertaken, but it must not be on any sectional basis, that is, not in favour of any particular class or classes, though it is a matter of fact that the necessity for dwelling-houses in a suburban locality at reasonable rents is felt by the middle classes more than either by the poor or the wealthy. The last can find eligible places but not so the other classes. In the proportion that the pressure of the middle classes is reduced from the town, there will be found ample room for the poorest in the town and near to out-skirts ; and thus by a natural law of gravitation, the well-to-do classes will concentrate in the land which may be made available in the Mahim Woods.

With regard to the (B) part of this question my Committee beg to draw the attention of the Government to the fact of the extreme disfavour with which the whole of the Indian Mercantile Community and the Indian public at large view the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. It is both a question of public health, and burden on the ratepayers.

Back Bay affords a healthy outlet for the vast majority living in the heart of the native town and it would be most suicidal to their health to allow the Back Bay to be reclaimed for purposes of erecting dwelling-houses for the wealthy classes. Moreover, the cost of it will be great and the Government need not be misled by the cost of the reclamation at Colaba by the City Improvement Trust. The enforcing difficulties are exceedingly great as even the annual heavy repairs to the wall on the Kennedy Sea Face amply testify.

With regard to the (C) part of this question my Committee are of opinion that the utilization of Trombay will also be exceedingly costly and a most improper burden on the tax-payers if the wealthy classes are to be accommodated there. Indeed, if they want accommodation in Trombay, they should themselves be asked to form a syndicate and colonise that locality. To tax the rest of the population for the sake of a wealthy few to be accommodated, there would be most unjust and unfair. The wealthy can always take care of themselves.

With regard to the second Question my Committee think that the channels of communication as at present existing are ample for the immediate needs of the city and that therefore there is no necessity whatsoever at present for widening the Abdul Rehman Street.

The widening of this Street will entail the acquisition of much valuable property at a tremendous cost and will decidedly tend to further raise the already high rents prevailing in that locality. Such a Scheme ought not to be thought of at present at all. Moreover, when

the G. I. P. Railway, which has already got too much traffic, to be able to meet any increase to it.

In connection with this the following opinion of Mr. G. Anderson, a late Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bombay, is apposite:—"To demolish existing Railway facilities in the immediate neighbourhood of a quarter already large and rapidly increasing both in size and favour, with the idea of further increasing its popularity and importance, is surely a curious reversal of the customary policy in every other city in the world to add to the well being of new residential quarters and to the value of the land and property by extending Railway facilities to their immediate vicinity."

It seems that the advocates of this Scheme have not adequately considered the difficulties of changing trains at Parel or whatever station may be kept as the converging point of two lines nor of the fact of the costlier fares charged by the tramway.

Moreover, my Committee think that the G. I. P. Railway is suitable for persons living in the A. and B. Wards only, but that persons living in the C. and D. Wards who have got property north of Grant Road and Bandora and who have also to go to the Fort daily, find the present B. B. & C. I. Railway line from Grant Road to Colaba most suitable to their conveniences. It will be causing sheer hardship and extreme annoyance and expense to them if this line is removed.

Lastly, my Committee wish to bring to the notice of the Government the question of the removal of the Parsee Towers of Silence from their present position to some place or other on the Worlee side which, though not mentioned in the letter of the Government, has been dragged in by some interested parties. My Committee hope to be excused for referring to it as silence in such cases is often apt to be misconstrued. The Government cannot be unaware of the fact that the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees alike, as well as of other races, are exceedingly delicate on such points. It has always been the wise policy of the Government to steer clear of religious matters so as not to wound the feelings of any class of their Indian subjects and it will be therefore unstatesmanlike and contrary to the spirit of the Great Proclamation of 1858 to introduce in a scheme for the extention of Bombay any matter which must excite intense religious feelings.

With regard to the first part of the Fifth Question, it is already answered by my Committee in their reply to the first question.

As to the second part of this question, my Committee think that it is a marked characteristic of the labouring classes in India to have their dwelling places in the vicinity of factories or other places where they may be employed, as far as possible. Whatever other convenient places may be offered to them for residence, they will prefer to live near their places of employment. My Committee therefore think that good and healthy chawls on the model of those built by the Improvement Trust in Princess Street may be conveniently built for them in the E, F. and G. Wards, for these localities are not only convenient but every way suitable for their social and religious purposes owing to the proximity of their places of religious worship, &c. Millowners also should be induced to construct such chawls near their factories for their employees.

With regard to the sixth Question, my Committee are of opinion that the natural tendency of the labouring classes being what has just been stated, cheap workmen's trains or tramways if started for their benefit will hardly be availed of till their standard of living has risen high and they are every way better educated. It will be therefore futile to run such trains.

My Committee note with pleasure that this question of the accommodation of the labouring classes has received the attention of the Government as they are at present the worst sufferers from the overcongested condition of Bombay and consequent high rents.

In conclusion, my Committee are led to hope that this representation will receive the earnest attention and consideration of H. E. the Governor in Council, as it sets forth the views of the Indian Mercantile community and the Indian public permanently residing in the city. A really well thought out scheme for the expansion of Bombay is essentially required, looking to the present needs and requirements of the city and its teeming poulation, but they are strongly of conviction that it must be based on the true wants of all classes of people and that it must be of a character as shall really satisfy those wants without prejudice to the interests and welfare of a particular class and without wounding popular susceptibilities, religious or any other, and without laying too heavy a burden of taxation on the present generation.

SUPPOSED DARING COIN ROBBERY.

Rs. 2,000 Missing from the Bank of Bombay.

On Saturday morning between ten and a quarter past ten, a bag of money containing Rs. 2,000 in silver mysteriously disappeared from the Bank of Bombay, Fort.

It is stated that seventy-five bags each containing Rs. 2,000 in cash were taken out of the safe at ten o'clock. Three of these bags were taken for the sorting counter, seventy bags were despatched on a trolley to the Currency Office, Bombay, and the remaining two were kept for the weighers.

There are two sorters, Shavaksha and Maneckji in charge of the bags and one of them found a bag missing at 10-45 a. m. He reported the matter to the Head Shroff, Mr. Sorabji Framji Banker who at once went to the safe to look for the bag but it was not there. Then a man was sent to the Currency Office to make enquiries about the missing bag, but he returned with the information that the bag was not received by the Currency Department. When Mr. Sorabji Framji Banker balanced the number of his bags he found that one bag was indeed gone.

The matter was placed in the hands of the police who made enquiries which were prolonged till 10 o'clock Sunday morning but with no result.

Strange to say, between ten and a quarter to eleven on Saturday morning no customers visited the Bank. Mr. Banker was at his desk at ten o'clock. There was the police sepoy, Naipal Sevnandan at the door who was specially ordered to keep a watch on the money on the sorting counters. A gentleman, whose name is known went up at quarter past ten to the Weighing Department to have a cheque for Rs. 600 cashed and was attended to by the Head Shroff, this being the only occasion when the latter left his seat at the desk close to the sorting counter. Two other customers entered the Bank at five minutes past ten to transact some business on behalf of H. H. Sir Sultan Shah, Aga Khan, but did not leave the premises as they were told to wait for the sorter who would attend to them.

Only two solutions to the mystery are suggested namely that either the bag was removed from the Bank by a back door close to the sorting counter, in which case it was never placed on the counter, or the bag was removed from the counter with the connivance of the police sepoy. Police enquiries are proceeding.

The bag contained Rs. 900 of 1840 (old Queen's Head), 109 of 1835 (William IV), 842 current, 65 light weight, 73 defective, and 11 sweated coins.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Close of Session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 9.

The Factory Commission concluded its labours at Madras on Saturday last with the examination of the H. T. Walters, Special Inspector of Factories, and Mr. F. C. E. Monks, carding master of the Carnatic Mills. The former said that the working hours for adult males, should be limited. The illegal employment, as adults, of persons between 9 and 14 years was not noticed on a large scale. The minimum age for children employees, should be raised from 9 to 14 years. To obtain the due observance of the Factory Act, he considered it expedient that a full time Medical Inspector be appointed. The Commission leaves for Bangalore to-morrow.

THE VICEROY receives the Hindu deputation at Government House at Calcutta to-morrow.

IT is understood that Mr. Sim, Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, retires at the end of the current Calcutta season.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

THE Decentralization Commission held its fourth sitting in the Bombay Secretariat yesterday. Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for India, presided, and there were also present: The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, Sir Frederick Lely, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Mr. Hichens, Mr. W. S. Meyer, and Mr. Wheeler, Secretary.

MR. R. AHMED.

Mr. Raffiuddin Ahmad was the first witness examined yesterday. Replying to questions put by the President, Mr. Ahmed said he had experience of Local Self-Government. The number of Mahomedans who held posts as Mamlatdars was only four out of 205 in the Bombay Presidency.

Examined by Mr. Hichens, witness said he thought members of the Mahomedan community should be in greater numbers in the municipalities in order that more competent opinion might be had on matters that were purely Mahomedan. That Mahomedans did not came forward as candidates in greater numbers was due to the fact that they had at presens fewer-chances of being elected than members of other communities had. If they had equal chances they would assuredly come forward in greater numbers.

Replying to Mr. Meyers witness said the time had not arrived yet for entrusting the managment of schools and village sanitation to village panchayats.

Examined by Sir S. Edgerley, witness said the president of the all-India Moslem League had been elected every year. He knew the late Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji. There had been very few Mahomedans appointed Judges of High Courts. Since 1893, no Mahomedan had been elected to the Legislative Council as a representive of the Municipalities.

MR. B. G. TILAK.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the next witness examined. He said he was a resident of Poona. He was for six years a member of the Poona Municipality, of which the President was invariably elected.

The President here said he did not wish to go into all the reasons witness had set out in the printed evidence. The witness had stated in that evidence that any system of decentralization must be based on the restoration of village autonomy. Mr. Hobhouse wished to know if witness considered there was in the villages a class capable of undertaking those duties to which he had made reference.

Witness replied there was such a class. That was what he thought.

The President: "Coming to the 'Village panchayats,' would it or would it not lead to trouble owing to the stronger faction having the power to try the various cases."

Witness replied there was no danger to be apprehended from factions. In regard to cases tried by the panchayats, witness thought the decisions should be subject to certain regulations although he could not lay down a hard and fast rule. He did not think pleaders were necessary for cases tried by the panchayats. Witness proceeded to say that he was prepared to see a large extension of power to municipalities, provided there was some check. This check might be exercised by the District Boards.

The President: "Would you suggest that when municipalities overspent themselves, the District Boards should step in and suspend the power of the municipalities?"

Witness: "Yes; in smaller ones, but not in larger ones."

Examined by Mr. Meyer, witness said in his opinion it would be better to sacrifice a little efficiency for a closer touch with the people. He should not give power to Government to interfere with a municipality even when that municipality had overspent itself.

Mr. Meyer: "Your idea is to have a system of provinces under a central authority?"

Witness: "Yes; something like that."

Mr. Meyer: "How would you like village panchayats to be constituted?"

Mr. Tilak: "By election."

Mr. Meyer: "Do you wish the panchayats to be instituted at once?"

Mr. Tilak: "Not all at once."

Regarding the position of the Collector of a District in District Boards, Mr. Tilak said he did not wish to keep the Collector entirely away from such bodies. The Collector might be even elected President of the body should the majority be in his favour; but he did not wish that the Collector should control the proceedings of the bodies.

Sir F. Lely: "Do you not think that there is likely to be great injustice done owing to rival and caste factions in the panchayats?"

Witness: "Sometimes."

HON'BLE MR. RAHIMTOOLA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was then examined. Questioned by the Chairman, witness said in his opinion Local Governments were tied down by the present system of alloting them revenue. Many things which should be done were refused sanction by the Government of India. The Government of India took away much more money than they should. Most of the money found by the Municipality was found in the local money markets

Replying to questions put by Sir F. Lely, witness said that although he had heard it stated that the rival board of Calcutta had been favoured at the expense of Bombay, he could not give any specific instances.

To Sir S. Edgerley, witness replied he thought Local Governments should be given greater powers, but there should be a check.

Mr. Meyer: "Do you think the Provincial Settlements are illiberal?"

Witness: "Well, I would call them unsatisfactory.'

Mr. Meyer: "Do you think that most of the revenue which the Government of India receives should be surrendered to the Provincial Governments?"

Witness: "Yes."

Mr. Meyer: "Whom would you prefer to be hard up? The Government of India or the Government of Bombay?" (Laughter)

Witness: "To select between the two, I would not prefer the Bombay Government to be hard up." (Laughter)

Replying to Mr. Dutt, witness said as regards decentralization he thought that general principles should be laid down by the Government of India and they should be carried out by the Provincial Governments. He thought the Government of India practically interfered with the raising of loans by local bodies. The sanctioning should lie with the Provincial Government and not with the Government of India.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day.

The following evidence was given by Mr. Moulv Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law:—Appearing as I do to represent special interests, I have not thought it necessary to attempt any verbatim answers to the heads of inquiry issued by this Commission. The chief disability which Mahomedans suffer is the absolute want of representation both in the Government itself and in its administrative institutions. No detailed manipulation, therefore, of the forces already in existence would effect this central grievance. It would remain the same whatever new system might be introduced if no consideration is given to the points which I desire to urge on behalf of the people I represent. What I have to lay before the Commission comes under the last head, viz. "Have you any suggestion to make bearing upon Decentralization not covered by the above questions?" That excessive centralization at the Imperial Secretariat, seriously interferes with the efficiency of the administration in the provinces may be granted without much discussion. But India is not merely a country of many provinces with different requirements but also of many communities with divergent interests, and efficiency cannot be secured until the machinery of the administration is so adjusted that not merely each province but also each great community is administered in the way best calculated to promote its welfare. The first and essential form of Decentralization which we demand is the destruction of monopoly or concentration of official power in any one caste or class in India. Any inquiry into the processes of government and administration of India which leaves aside this vital question of the centralization of power will be in our opinion defective, incomplete and abortive. I shall deal with administrative defects which we believe operate against the progress of our community. Take the Municipalities. Before answering the head of inquiry No. 31, I must explain our position in Municipal matters. Municipalities are, as Lord Minto wisely observes, "the initial rungs in the ladder of self-government," but owing to serious defects in the Municipal Act, the Mahomedans cannot avail themselves freely and fully of the advantages to be derived from those institutions. For purposes of election a city is divided into electoral wards in which Hindu and Mahomedan voters are grouped together for the purpose of electing candidates irrespective of their nationality. As things stand in India the Hindus generally vote for Hindu and Mahomedans for Mahomedan candidates. But unfortunately for the Mahomedans they do not generally reside in any particular ward and they are therefore very often found in a minority in great many of them. Hence they seldom get their candidate elected to the Municipality or when they do, they are not those that would be elected were consideration given to this defect in the law. I shall take a concrete instance. Being an inhabitant of Poona it readily occurs to me. Poona has roughly a population of one lakh of inhabitants, one-eighth of which are Mahomedans and the city returns twenty elected members to the Municipality. The Mahomedan population is scattered all over the city. During the last 26 years not a single Mahomedan member has been elected to the Municipality. It would be futile to even suggest that capable Mahomedans have not been available for purposes of Municipal government during the last quarter of a century, and it would be false to say that there have not been some who desired to give such public service. There are other places similarly situated. It needs no further demonstration to show that regulations which permit of a great section of the community being entirely unrepresented on a public body which controls their sanitary surroundings, educational needs and even religious concerns is defective in the extreme and wholly unworkable. I do not say it is necessarily the fault of the Hindus in not returning Mahomedan members. It is to my mind quite natural and the time when such factors will not operate is very far ahead. I will go so far as to say that I believe the case would not be different were the Mahomedans in the majority and under similar circumstances. It is the inevitable law of self-preservation. Mahomedans not being adequately represented on the Municipalities means not merely that they do not get equal opportunities of preparing themselves for self-government, but also their entire interests as a community suffer for no fault of theirs. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the local authorities should in every case be required to declare the number of Hindus and Mahomedans entitled to seats on Municipal and district boards, and either community should be allowed severally to return their own representatives. This last clause is very important. It has lately been suggested by an association that after declaring the relative proportion of the members of the two communities in a town the voters, irrespective of their community, should be allowed to vote for a Hindu or a Mahomedan candidate. Such a provision would destroy the very object for which we demand class representation, because in such a case the Mahomedan candidate, who would be in sympathy with Hindus in all matters of importance, would readily be elected and he would naturally vote with the Hindus on whose good will he would have to depend for his re-election. I know it is frequently asserted by the Congress people that Hindus and Mahomedans are one nation, and it did not matter which community dominated the Municipality. This reminds me of the old common law of England which declared that husband and wife were one person in the eye of the law but that person was the husband. Likewise Hindus and Mahomedans are one nation but that nation is the Hindus, thanks to the Municipal law. As a community we have interests which are not shared by other communities and which not infrequently conflict with those of the Hindus and it is therefore a matter of life and death for us to have a separate representation of our community in the Municipalities. The necessity has become all the more imperative ever since the Municipalities have been allowed to return members to the Provincial Legislative Councils in 1893. What is true of Municipal elections is also true of the elections of the Provincial Councils. In this Presidency, for example, no Mahomedan has been elected ever since 1893 and there is no likelihood of any one being elected in the future. Without protection of the minority and class representation for the Mahomedans I am in favour of granting larger powers to Presidency Municipalities but not to others.

With regard to the personal contact of executive officers with the people (Head 26) I take contact to mean not merely exchange of official or formal visits but free and friendly intercourse between them. Many of them have not the time but some of them have not the will to cultivate friendly relations with the people. Governors and heads of administrations are no doubt making efforts to promote social intercourse with Indian gentlemen. But unfortunately their efforts seem to be confined to meeting persons of title or money. The best example for them to follow is that of H. M. the King-Emperor in England who has not only official relations with heads of departments, ministers and ambassadors but private friendship with professional classes and people of merit in all walks of life. There is no private friendship in India between executive officers and Indian gentlemen. Executive officers are busy in their offices and are often inaccessible at home. But they are much more so when they separate themselves to their clubs, as some of these latter institutions even prohibit native gentlemen from entering their premises. As long as such a spirit continues no rules could remedy the evil. I would respectfully suggest that where there are large institutions and of a semi public character such as clubs that deny entrance to men who but for their nationality would be fully eligible for membership, that nothing in the shape of official patronage should be extended towards them. Of course it would be ridiculous for me to suggest that officials should be debarred from membership but it might be wisdom to suggest that it is desirable that they should take no prominent part in the organization or administration of such institutions and they should encourage as far as possible institutions of a cosmopolitan character.

The executive officers do not possess sufficient knowledge of the vernaculars. They never speak to a native gentleman in his vernacular when they know that he knows their language. In other words they never learn Indian languages for any other purpose than for passing examinations. There are of course, conspicuous exceptions. I have known British officers who could speak and write Urdu quite as well as, if not better than, an educated Indian Mahomedan. Language is a great bond of sympathy. The officers who take interest in the languages of the Mahomedans also evince interest in the welfare of that community. The popularity of Warren Hastings and other early English rulers was not a little due to their perfect knowledge of Indian languages. The late Queen Victoria studied Urdu at an advanced period of her life in order that she might better understand her subjects and also to encourage the study amongst her officials dealing with the people of this country.

I have said that concentration of all power in the hands of a single caste or class is most undesirable, and it is the decentralisation of such a concentration that we principally desire. That Mahomedans do not get anything like their fair representation in the Municipalities and Councils has been already demonstrated. Their representation in the service of the State is equally, if not more, inadequate. Take again the Bombay Presidency. Out of 205 Mamlatdars or subordinate executive officers exercising magisterial powers only four are Mahomedans. And out of 141 subordinate judges in this Presidency including Sindh, which is a Mahomedan Province, only two are Mahomedans. Could the representation of a great community be more inadequate or deplorable? So long as Government recognises that the Mahomedans are to be governed by their own Sacred Law in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, &c., the people must have an assurance that the Law is expounded in accordance with the requirements of their religion. Before the Mutiny there where Mahomedan Muftees who dealt with this branch of the Law. But they have been abolished. Now as will be seen from the above, the Sacred Law of the Mahomedans is administered mainly by the Hindus.

There are, throughout India, in all the High Courts and Chief Courts, only two Mahomedan judges, who have been only recently appointed by the present Viceroy. That among 65 millions of Indian Mahomedans there are not to be found more than two persons competent to fill such positions is a libel upon a race which has been conspicuous for its possession of great administrative in the past. It is, moreover, a blot upon British enlightenment because during more than one hundred years' connection with India England could not train more than the limited number given above for such honourable positions.

In a country like India, where the service of the Sircar is everything, the Mahomedan community suffers considerably in prestige owing to its ridiculously small representation in Government service. There are grave reasons against the centralization of power in one caste. Sir Henry Fowler, as Secretary of State for India, gave in the House of Commons as one of the principal reasons for the rejection of the demand for the Civil Service examination being held simultaneously in England and India, the fact that it would be disastrous to the interests of the Mahomedans and would be a peril to the State. If monopolisation of all offices in the higher branches of the State Service, by any particular caste, is a danger to the State, it must be equally if not more so, in the subordinate branches of that Service. The danger has become more imminent in these days when a political party has adopted boycott and strike as legitimate instruments of political propaganda. Here we have actually operating the very evils which Sir Henry Fowler apprehended in the case of the Civil Service examination. I do not go the length of saying that the present state of affairs jeopardises the peace of the Empire, but I do insist upon the fact that this condition seriously hampers the whole Mahomedan community and so long as it operates we cannot expect capable administrators to rise out of that people We are not dealing with ideals but with concrete facts. I have nothing to say against the capacity of the Hindu to discharge duties entrusted to him, but let us look to what the private individual does in order to increase efficiency in the administration and control of a subordinate force. It is well-known that to prevent corruption the staff employed in commercial and industrial concerns is purposely a mixed one so far as caste and nationality is concerned. That is, a firm will purposely introduce Mahomedans and Parsees among Hindus, and "vice versa," with the object of destroying as far as possible, objectionable collusion and dangerous forms of corruption. What is true of private concerns is equally true, or more so, in the case of Government institutions where the personal factor of superision is not so keen as in private enterprises. In conclusion, I beg to suggest that the Commission should recommend that both in the Gazetted and Subordinate and Ministerial services of all Indian Provinces, a due proportion of Mahomedans shall always find a place.

MR. TILAK.

The question of centralisation or decentralisation of the powers of the administrative machinery involves the considerations of uniformity, smoothness and regularity of work, general efficiency, economy of time work and money, popularity etc., and speaking broadly these may be classed under three different heads: (1) Efficiency (2) Economy, and (3) Popularity.

As regards the first, I do not thing it is seriously contended that the efficiency of administration has suffered merely owing to over centralisation. On the contrary it is urged that it is worth while making the administration a great deal more popular even if it would become a trifle less efficient by decentralisation. But the cry for decentralisation has its origin in the desire of the local officers to have a freer hand in the administration of the areas committed to their care. They believe that their life has been made rather mechanical or soulless by over-centralisation; and having naturally attributed to the same cause the growing estrangement between themselves and the people they have proposed decentralisation as an official remedy to remove this admitted evil.

I do not think the people, looking from their own standpoint, can accept this view. The general public is indifferent whether efficiency and economy are secured by more or less official decentralisation. It is entirely a matter between higher and lower officials, between the Secretariat and the local officers, or between the supreme and the local governments. The people still believe that centralisation secures greater uniformity and regularity, and reduces the chances of the conscious abuse of power resulting from unappealable authority being vested in lower officers, and would rather oppose decentralisation in this respect. The only complaints, so far as I know, against the existing centralisation or decentralisation hitherto raised by the people are: (1) The combination of the Executive and the Judicial functions in the same officers, (2) Financial centralisation in the Government of India as evidenced by the Provincial Contract System, (3) Partition of Bengal and (4) Excessive growth of departmentalism encroaching upon popular rights. But these, excepting the second do not form the subject of the official grievance against over-centralisation.

My knowledge of the internal working of the different departments of administration is too limited to make definite proposals regarding the redistribution of power and authority between various officials so as thereby to make the administration more economical than at present. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks mostly to the popular aspect of the question and to the four complaints noted above.

It is idle to expect that the adoption of the loose and irregular system of earlier days would remove the present estrangement between officers and people. It is true that in earlier days the relations between officers and people were more cordial; but this was not due to the looseness of the system then in vogue. In days when the system of British administration had yet to be evolved and settled, the help of the leaders of the people was anxiously sought by officers as indispensable for smooth and efficient administration of a new province. The officers then moved amongst the people and were in touch with them, not as a matter of mere goodness or sympathy, but as a matter of necessity as they themselves had yet many things to learn from these leaders; and this much satisfied the people at that time as new aspirations were not as yet created. That state of things has ceased to exist. The creation and gradual development of the various departments, the framing of rules and regulations for the smooth working thereof, the settlement of all old disputes, the completion of the revenue survey, the disarmament of the people, the gradual waning of the influence of the old aristocracy including the higher class of watandars, the compilation of the works of ready reference on all matters embodying the experience of many years for the guidance of the officers, and other causes of the same kind, joined with the facilities for communication with the headquarters of Government, have all tended to make the local officers more and more independent of the people and so lose touch with the latter. Over-centralisation may, at best, be one of such causes; but if so, it is to my mind very insignificant. No amount of decentralisation by itself can therefore restore that cordial tie between the officers and the people which existed in the earlier days of the British rule as a necessity of those times; and though the present officers may by nature be as sympathetic as their predecessors, it is not possible to expect from them the same respect for growing popular opinion as was exhibited by their predecessors in older days. Under these circumstances such further decentralisation as would tend to vest greater powers in the lower officials will only make the system more alien by encouraging local despotism which the people have justly learnt to look upon with disfavour.

The only way to restore good relations between the officers and the people at present is, therefore, to create by law the necessity of consulting the people or their leaders, whom the old officials consulted, or whose advice they practically followed, as a matter of policy in earlier unsettled times. This means transfer of authority and power not between officials themselves, but from officials to the people, and that, too, in an ungrudging spirit. The leaders of the people must feel that matters concerning public welfare are decided by officials in consultation with them. The officers did it in earlier days as a matter of necessity and the necessity which was the result of circumstances in those days, must, if we want the same relations to continue, be now created by law granting the rights of self-government to the people, and thus giving to their opinion and wishes a duly recognised place in the affairs of the State.

I did not mean to say that this could be done at once, or at one stroke. We must begin with the village-system, the union my of which has been destroyed by the growth of departmentalism under the present rule. The village must be made a unit of self-government, and village communities or councils invested with definite powers to deal with all or most of the village questions concerning Education, Justice, Forest, Abkari, Famine Relief, Police, Medical Relief and Sanitation. These units of self-government should be under the supervision and superintendence of Taluka and District Boards which should be made thoroughly representative and independent. This implies a certain amount of definite popular control even over Provincial finance; and the Provincial Contract System will have to be revised not merely to give to the Provincial Government a greater stability of and control over its finances, but by further decentralisation to secure for the popular representative bodies adequate assignments of revenue for the aforesaid purposes. This will also necessitate a corresponding devolution of independent legal powers on the popular bodies whether the same be secured by a reform of the Legislative Council or otherwise. More Advisory Councils will not satisfy the aspirations of the people, nor will they remove the real cause of estrangement between the officers and the people. The remedy proposed by me is, I know, open to the objection that it means a surrender of power and authority enjoyed by the bureaucracy at present, and that the efficiency of the administration might suffer thereby. I hold a different view. I think it should be the aim of the British Administration to educate the people in the management of their own affairs, even at the cost of efficiency and without entertaining any misgivings regarding the ultimate growth and result of such a policy. It is unnecessary to give any detailed scheme regarding the organization of Village Taluka or District Councils proposed above; for if the policy be approved and accepted there will be no difficulty in framing a scheme or making alterations therein to meet difficulties and objections as they occur in practice.

As regards other complaints referred to above against the present centralisation or decentralisation of powers amongst officials, I think it is high time that the combination of Judicial and Executive functions in the same officers should be discontinued. In Judicial functions I include those Judicial powers that are granted to revenue officers in the matter of land revenue pensions, Inams and Saranjams, except such as are necessary for the collection of revenue. There is no reason why these powers should be retained by executive officers if they are to be divested of jurisdiction in criminal matters. It is needless to say that this reform pre-supposes complete independence of judicial officers.

Unnecessary growth of departmentalism is well illustrated by the latest instance of the partition of the Khandesh District. The partition of Bengal is the worst instance of the kind. These are objectionable even from an economical point of view, and in the case of the partition of Bengal the policy has deeply wounded the feelings of the people. The revenues of the country are not inelastic, but the margin, soon as it is reached, is swallowed up by the growth of departments at the sacrifice of other reforms conducive to the welfare of the people. In this connection I may here state that I advocate are arrangement of Provinces on considerations of linguistic and ethnological affinities and a federation thereof under a central authority.

To conclude: the mere shifting of the centre of power and authority from one official to another is not in my opinion, calculated to restore the feelings of cordiality between officers and people, prevailing in earlier days. English education has created new aspirations and ideals amongst the people; and so long as these national aspirations remain unsatisfied, it is people to expect that the hiatus between the officers and the people could be removed by any scheme of official decentralisation, whatever its other effects may be. It is no remedy,—not even palliative,—against the evil complained of nor was it ever put forward by the people or their leaders. The fluctuating wave of decentralisation may infuse more or less life in the individual members of the bureaucracy, but it cannot remove the growing estrangement between the rulers and the ruled, unless and until the people are allowed more and more effective voice in the management of their own affairs in an ever expansive spirit of wise liberalism and wide sympathy, aiming at raising India to the level of the governing country.

B. G. TILAK.

Bombay, 9th March, 1908.

MR. GOKHALE'S STATEMENT.

The following is the remaining portion of the statement submitted to the Commission by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale:—

Municipalities:—What I have already said about the constitution of the Taluka Boards applies equally to Municipalities in District and Taluka towns. I think these bodies should now consist wholly of elected members, the Government retaining in its hands the power to enforce action, if its advice and warning are disregarded, by a temporary suspension of these Boards and the appointment in their place of small bodies of nominated members. Unless an undivided responsibility is thus thrown on these Municipalities, risking even initial failure for its sake, these institutions will neither become efficient instruments of local administration nor will they fulfil the highest purpose of serving as seminaries for the education of the people in the art of self-Government. Like the Taluka Boards our Municipalities also suffer from the meagreness of their resources; but except in regard to education and large projects of sanitation and water-supply, it is only fair that they should rely upon themselves. Large projects are, of course, so utterly beyond the capacity of these bodies that their execution is impossible unless substantial grants-in-aid towards capital outlay are made from Provincial revenues. Also for meeting adequately the growing educational needs of their areas larger assistance from Government is indispensable. As regards powers, the present Act is on the whole sufficient, though here and there small relaxations of present restrictions may be necessary.

District Boards:—The case of the District Board it slightly different from that of the Taluka Boards and Municipalities. The area of its jurisdiction is large and I think it is an advantage to have the Collector as President, unless non-official gentlemen of position, prepared to undertake regular touring throughout the District, are available for the office. The presence of the Executive Engineer, the Civil Surgeon and the Educational Inspector is also desirable on this Board. I would, therefore, have about one-fourth of its members nominated by the Government, the remaining three-fourths being elected. Each Taluka Board and Municipality in the District should elect one member, the Municipality of the District town having the right to return two. I would also create a special constituency for the whole District with a fairly high franchise to elect five or six members, the electors being graduates of a certain standing, say five years, Government pensioners receiving a pension of Rs. 75 a month or above, landholders paying an assessment of Rs. 200 or above, and traders, merchants and others paying income-tax on at least Rs. 2,000 a year. Thus, taking Poona, I would have on the District Board 30 members—9 nominated, and the remaining 27 elected as follows:—8 by the 8 Taluka Boards, 2 by the Poona City Municipality, 11 by the other Municipalities, one each, and 6 by the special constituency outlined above. A Board so constituted may be expected to do useful work if steps are taken to place sufficient resources at its disposal. I have already suggested above that the entire proceeds of the one-anna cess, after deducting therefrom the educational share and medical and veterinary grants, should be made over to Taluka Boards and that a portion of the Excise revenue, say 10 per cent., or in its place an equivalent additional grant from Provincial revenues should be made available to District Boards. The principal of admitting Local Boards to a share in the Excise revenue is not a new one. Until about 30 years ago the one-anna cess was levied on a portion of the Excise revenue, though not on the whole of it. Even to-day a fixed sum of 14 lakhs appears under contributions from Provincial to Local as 'contribution in lieu of one anna cess on Excise revenue.' This contract grant was fixed at a time when the Excise revenue of the Presidency had not assumed its present proportions, and the Boards have thereby been deprived of a share in the increase which otherwise would have been theirs. In view of the fact that, in regard to communications at any rate, the District Boards have for the most part to bear a burden which should really fall on the Provincial revenues, it is not an extravagant demand that at least one-tenth of the income from Excise should be handed over to these bodies to enable them to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner. As regards the powers of these Boards, I think that the present law is on the whole sufficient, though as in the case of Municipalities some of the restrictions may have to be relaxed.

District Councils:—I now come to the very important question of District Councils. The three evils of the present system of District administration are its secrecy, its purely bureaucratic character and its departmental delays. Important questions affecting the interests of the people are considered and decided behind their backs on the mere reports of officials, only final orders being published for general information, though the people existed simply to obey. The constant references, backwards and forwards, which an excessive multiplication of Central Departments has necessitated, involve long and vexatious delays even in the disposal of petty matters and are fruitful source of irritation and suffering to simple villagers. The Collector is the chief representative of the Executive Government in a District and to prevent the evils of an uncontrolled exercise of power, he is subjected to a series of checks in his work. These checks are however all official; they are all exercised by the members of his own Service, of which he himself as a rule is a fairly senior officer, and though they may serve to prevent gross abuses of power, I fear they are not of much value in promoting efficient administration and they certainly hamper him largely in the prompt discharge of his duties. What the situation requires is not such official checks exercised from a distance but some control on the spot on behalf of those who are effected by the administration. For this purpose I would have in every District a small Council of non-officials, two-thirds of them elected by the non-official members of the District Board and one-third nominated by the Collector. Thus in Poona I would have a District Council of 9 members, 6 to be elected by the non-official members of the District Board constituted as already outlined, and the remaining three nominated by the Collector of Poona. If such a Council is created I would make it obligatory on the Collector to consult it in all important matters and I would delegate to him large additional powers to be exercised in association with the Council so that ordinary questions affecting the administration of the District should be disposed of on the spot without unnecessary reference to higher officials. What actual powers should be thus delegated will have to be determined by a Committee appointed specially for the purpose. Roughly I would classify matters coming before the Collector under four heads:—(a) Confidential. (b) Those which must be referred to the Central Government, but in regard to which the Collector must ascertain and forward to the Government the opinion of the District Council. (c) Those which the Collector should dispose of finally if he is able to carry the District Council with him, but which he must otherwise refer to the Central Government, and (d) Those which he may decide as he deems best even against the opinion of the District Council.

Confidential matters will necessarily have to be withheld from the District Councils. As regards (b), (c) and (d), I indicate below the nature of the questions that may come under them. It will of course be understood that my object is merely to illustrate what questions, in my opinion, should be dealt with in the different ways, proposed and not to give exhaustive lists of such questions.

Matters which may be placed under (b):—(1) Legislative proposals. (2) Proposals of revision settlements. (3) Revision of water rates. (4) Recommendations about remissions of land revenue. (5) Creation of new Municipalities. (6) Extension of the operation of Acts to new areas. (7) Imposition of punitive Police. (8) Creation of new posts.

Matters which should come under (c):—(1) Opening, location and abolition of liquor shops, (2) Suspensions of land revenue. (3) Levy of building fines. (4) City survey proposals. (5) Organization of local supply from forests, (6) Opening of new and closing of old schools, (7) Establishment of Village Panchayats and Unions, (8) Suspension of Taluka Boards, Municipalities, Panchayats and Unions, (9) Creation of Benches of Magistrates, (10) Rules regulating fairs, processions, &c., (11) Assumption of property under the Court of Wards Act.

Matters which may come under (d):—(1) Urgent precautionary measures against plague, cholera and other epidemics, (2) Measures for preservation of peace, (3) Measures of famine relief.

I would allow the members to initiate, where necessary, the consideration of such questions or grievances as in their opinion should be brought to the notice of the Collector, and I would make the Collector the real head of all the Departments of Executive Administration in his district except in matters which require technical or expert knowledge. It will be seen that the District Council will be only advisory bodies—advisory in the sense that no resolution of theirs can take effect unless it is accepted by the Collector. If this machinery is brought into existence and if larger powers are then delegated to the Collector, I would have above the latter only one higher authority in the Presidency, viz. the Central Government. This means the abolition of all the Commissionerships except that in Sind. The Collectors will then correspond direct with the Central Government and probably a third member will have to be added to the Executive Council. To enable the Government to exercise general supervision over District Administration, it will be necessary to appoint Inspectors-General, who will tour round the Presidency and do inspection-work on behalf of the Government. Expert advisers will also be necessary for those branches of the Administration which require high technical or scientific knowledge. But the only authority from whom the Collectors will receive orders will be the Central Government.

I am confident that the creation of District Councils as suggested above will be attended with beneficial results. The view has been expressed that no such bodies need be called into existence and that the only thing required to meet the necessities of the situation is to delegate larger powers to the Collector. All I can say is that those who tender such advice do not correctly understand the spirit of the times. What is wanted is not a mere increase of official efficiency, assuming that such increase can be secured by following the course proposed. I have already pointed out that a return to the old benevolent autocracy of the Collector is no longer possible and any attempt in this direction will get only full in the way. Such a course will be widely resented. The cry of the people everywhere is that the car of Administration should not merely roll over their bodies but that they themselves should be permitted to pull at the ropes. Increased proficiency in the vernaculars on the part of District officers or more determined attempts to promote social intercourse are only surface remedies, which will not touch the real root of the evil. We want an interest in the Administration around us. The educated classes are only critics of the administration to-day because the Government does not realize the wisdom of enlisting their co-operation. Some people imagine an antagonism between the interests of the educated classes and those of the masses and they hope to fortify themselves by winning the gratitude of the latter as against their unpopularity with the former. This, however, is a delusion of which the sooner they get rid the better. The educated classes are the brain of the country, and what they think to-day, the rest of the people will think to-morrow. The problem of bringing the administration into closer relations with the people is essentially a problem of associating the educated classes with the actual work of the administration. With Village Panchayats at the bottom, District Councils in the centre and reformed Legislative Councils at the top this problem will have been fairly faced, so far as the exigencies of the present are concerned.

SIR. P. M. MEHTA'S VIEW.

The following letter has been sent by Sir P. M. Mehta to Mr. H. Wheeler, Secretary, Royal Commission upon Decentralisation:—

Dear Sir,—I regret very much that owing to my absence from Bombay I was not able to reply to your letters of the 10th and 24th February 1908 earlier this.

I received your letter of the 10th on the 15th February and I find that owing to the present state of my health I have not sufficient time left to prepare either an outline of my views or to appear to give evidence before the Commission.

I regret my inability to accept the invitation of the Commission the less as I happen to hold very strongly the view that the question of decentralisation cannot be dealt with adequately or effectually without entering into larger questions of administrative system and policy, and that to deal with it by itself would be both inclusive and misleading. I cannot help thinking that no provincial Decentralization standing by itself would be of much benefit unless it were safeguarded by such checks as could be provided for by measures of publicity and popular control. In some respects indeed, larger powers in the hands of local officials unless so guarded by checks might prove more oppressive than at present. All that I am prepared to say is that it would be desirable to increase the popular franchise and to give larger powers to Presidency and District Municipalities and to District Boards. I am not prepared to say the same with regard to Improvement Trusts until the composition of the Trust Boards is put on a more popular basis.—

BARODA LEGISLAT

BY THE WAY.

AUSTRALIA'S PROBLEM.

Now that there seems a possibility that Australia's rabbits may be exterminated by the Danysz virus, Australia hesitates. The Australian bunnies are so many as the sands upon the shore, and as they have hearty appetites they eat the land bare where they make their homes. Vast sums have been spent in wiring them out of the farms, and many plans adopted to keep down their numbers. However, when the virus is at hand to destroy wholesale, it is found that the rabbit is a valuable article of export. If inoculated rabbits are permitted to run free, who knows but that we shall get some of them among those which come to England as food? Australia is the most perplexed of lands in regard to pests; so often has the remedy proved worse than the original evil. We all remember that when the mongoose was introduced into Jamaica to combat the plague of rats by which the sugar canes were being destroyed, the avengers, having killed the rats, killed also the poultry and all the valuable domestic animals in the island, and had themselves to be exterminated. Similar in half a dozen directions has been Australia's experience.

LITTLE ILLS AND GREATER.

A man wants good grass-seed for his land, so he imports some from England, and in it finds twenty growths of weed, which run like a flood over the land. His crops are crawling with insects, so he imports starlings and sparrows. The ungrateful birds, instead of going to work among the insects, prey upon grain and fruit. Stoats and weasels, taken in to be a terror to rabbits, prefer poultry. The skylark proves no better than the other feathered introductions, but helps himself without stint to the young corn. Men going out to make their fortunes carried their sporting instincts with them, so sent home for foxes. These multiplied exceedingly in Western Victoria, and, spreading far and wide, carried war and murder into the sheepfolds of a thousand farmers who love not fox-hunting. Dogs taken out to be the companions of man run wild in the bush, and do as great damage as the fox among the lambs. Cattle run loose, and lure other cattle into the bush. Australia seems to have a plague for every mile of her territory, and it is not surprising that, so many "cures" having proved but new enemies in disguise, she should hesitate to adopt another, of potentialities unknown.

MOONSHINE OR WOLFSHINE?

The luminous owls have the credit of giving us a topic which would have been a godsend for a "silly season" correspondence, and they have the additional merit of not greatly alarming anybody. It was different with the light in the sky which Benvenuto Cellini saw as he looked Florence-ward from Rome. He made a note of it, and told his friends that ill would come, and it did, for next day his pet Grand Ducal patron lay dead. What were those forest lights which Miss Marsden saw flanking the lonely path along which she nightly went upon her mission of mercy to the Siberian lepers? She did not know. She asked a native, who unemotionally informed her that the lights she saw were neither more nor less than the eyes of wolves seeking their prey. Were they? Another traveller says that whatever the lights were, the explanation was merely moonshine.

THE LATEST OXFORD CENSUS.

New College maintains its position as the largest college in the University, having 227 men in residence. Christ Church comes next—"the House" mustering 203. Balliol is displaced from being third on the list by the Non-Collegiates, who now number 197, Balliol coming fourth with 184. University stands at 142. Merton 111, Exeter 102, Oriel 107, Queen's 124, Lincoln 83, Magdalen 157, B.N.C., 104, Corpus Christi 69, Trinity 150, St. John's 172, Jesus College 102, Wadham 98, Pembroke 66, Worcester 97, and Hertford 106. Keble—the most recent of the foundations—stands fifth in point of numbers, having 179 undergraduates on the books. Of the Halls, Marcon's leads with 11, Pope's Hall has 10, and Hunter-Blair's 8. All Souls'—the Fellows' College—has one freshman, one-first year undergraduate, one second, one third, and one fourth—a total of four. Altogether the population made up by the junior members of the University reaches the figure of 2,928, against 2,863 in 1907, 2,858 in 1906, and 2,752 in 1905.

GENERAL STOESSEL.

General Stoessel, the heroic defender of Port Arthur, who has been sentenced to death, was but little known outside Russia previous to the war. He was born some time about 1848, coming from a family whose name has been conspicuous in the Army for three generations. He himself joined the Army at eighteen years of age, and it is somewhat remarkable that he entered at the same time as General Kuropatkin. Since that time, however, the careers of the two men have been essentially different. At the commencement of the late war General Kuropatkin was generally spoken of among Continental officers as the cleverest commander in the whole of Europe. General Stoessel was known by name as the commander of the forces in Port Arthur. In the Russo-Turkish war Stoessel was a company officer with a minor command in Bulgaria. He distinguished himself sufficiently during the fighting to find himself a major at the close, but little more was heard of him for some years.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, however, found him in command at Port Arthur. At first the tone of his despatches gave some suspicion to the Russian at St. Petersburg that he was indiscreet, and that he did not appreciate the difficulties of the position. But while he was blundering in his writing he was doing magnificent work in the fortress. Under his command engineers toiled to strengthen the forts which had already been made almost impregnable. Huge bands of Chinese labourers were turned to work making a fresh line of outer fortresses. Mines were laid in every direction, pits were dug, barbed-wire entanglements were placed in position. Nothing, in fact, that could add to the strength of the fortress was left undone. But he had finally to give way before the terribly scientific rushes of the Japanese. After the war many nasty things were said of him, and he speedily dropped from his position of a hero in the eyes of the Russian people.

WHERE MISS BOTHA WILL BE MARRIED.

The Dutch Church at Austin Friars, where Miss Botha was married, is merely the nave of the Augustinian priory founded by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, in 1253. At the Dissolution this church was reserved for the King, and subsequently granted to religious refugees from the Netherlands. It has belonged ever since to "the Dutch nation in London," who for a time changed the "Popish" name to "Jesus Temple." There are some good decorated windows, but they are merely careful copies of the originals. A fine collection of books that formerly belonged to this church is now preserved in the Guildhall Library.

MAITRE BARDOUX AND HIS FAUTEUIL.

Maitre Bardoux has taken possession of the fauteuil in the French Academy vacated by the death of Ferdinand Brunetière; and he has had many illustrious predecessors in the seat. Fenelon (1693) was the first of those of them whose names are really immortal. Another interesting name is that of Garat (1795), who was War Minister in 1793, and had the melancholy duty of informing Louis XVI, that he had been condemned to death. In 1825 there were two elections, the choice falling first on Casimir Delavigne, and then on Sainte-Beuve. In 1870, Jules Janin the great dramatic critic, was elected, and after him followed John Lemoinne the journalist, to whom Brunetiere succeeded in 1894.

TOBACCO-SMOKE POISONING.

The "Lancet," in telling how the reek of the cigar may be got rid of in a room, has something to say concerning the poisonous oil produced in the semi-combustion of tobacco: The symptoms of tobacco-smoke poisoning are not, we are told, necessarily due to nicotine; they are more often due to pyridine, or poisoning from tobacco tar oils. The tobacco heart is more often traceable to free indulgence in cigar smoking than to a similar indulgence in the pipe and the cigarette. Young boys can smoke—to their great damage, nevertheless—a considerable number of cigarettes or even pipes, but an equivalent in cigars more than satisfies their tobacco appetite so soon are the toxic effects of cigar smoking made apparent to them. The danger of excessive cigarette smoking is, adds the "Lancet," that though no marked symptoms may be manifested or experienced, yet in the long run decided harm is done and a dangerous habit, akin to "nipping," is cultivated which it is often found very hard to abandon.

THE TWO SERVICES.

A trio of interesting vessels are soon to be added to the ineffectives at the Motherbank, viz., the old Royal yacht "Osborne," the wooden line of battleship "Asia," and the training brig "Seaflower." The "Osborne" will always be associated with the pleasant cruises which their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra made as Prince and Princess of Wales. For years, however, the "Osborne" has been rusting in Portsmouth Harbour, and stripped of her principal fittings and also minus the mementoes which connected her with the Royal Family, she has presented a forlorn appearance. In the circumstances no one will feel surprised that the old yacht should be included in the "spring clearance" from Portsmouth Harbour. The "Asia" was flagship at the battle of Navarino, and finished up a memorable career by being used as a living ship for boy artificers. The "Seaflower" carries the memory back to the closing years of mast and sail drill, when "white wings" went in and out of the harbours at Portsmouth and Devonport with boys from the parent training ships. Strong as is the sentimental interest which clings to the old sailing brigs, it is bound to yield to the exigencies of the services, and Royal yachts' "wooden walls," and sailing craft alike must make way for the sterner realities which crowd the naval ports now that so many more ships than formerly are in commission in home waters.

SIGNALLING BETWEEN SUBMARINES.

The question of signalling between submarines while cruising under water appears to be closely engaging the attention of the naval authorities in France. This is not at all surprising when it is remembered that the French were among the first to experiment with submarine sound, and had carried their experiments a long way before the practical Americans adapted such developments as had already been obtained to commercial purposes. It was the torpedoists of the French Fleet who investigated submarine sound, and established methods of passing signals which are now used around the coasts of several countries—and principally in America—to warn vessels coasting along their shores of the situation of the most prominent dangers. The naval authorities of France are now, according to M. Pichon, when speaking in the Senate recently, about to try an instrument in submarine signalling invented by Lieut. Carre. Our own experts are hardly likely to neglect this subject, seeing the possibilities that may be attained in manœuvring an under-water flotilla of submarine vessels, and the necessity that exists for some method of under-water communication between vessels who have to make an organised attack upon an enemy's ships. In fact, it may safely be said that the matter has been receiving attention for some time past, and that some progress has been made.

LIGHT-GUN FIRING AT NIGHT.

Satisfactory as are the returns of last year's light-gun shooting, it is sincerely to be hoped that the authorities will not rest content until the shooting at night is at least as good as the present standard of shooting by day. That they are alive to their duty in this respect may be gathered from the fact that last year night firing form part of the war course lectures which are being delivered at the large naval depot ports. The Germans are giving this subject very close study, and are adopting methods which are considered superior to our own by many naval officers. The Germans do not believe in placing their light guns so high as we are inclined to carry ours, so as to give command, and in some instances arrangements are made to strike the smaller guns down below the water-line when the ship expects to enter a general engagement during the daylight, so that these guns and their mountings shall not be shattered by shell fire, but be available for remounting in their proper positions and be ready to beat off an enemy's torpedo attack when darkness shuts down. It will be remembered that admiral Togo let his torpedo craft in after most of the battering was done, during daylight, and several of the Russian ships which were still afloat were unable to put up any effective defence against the Japanese destroyers by gun fire, because most of their anti-torpedo armament had been destroyed by the fire of the Japanese ships during the engagement.

THE CHINA SQUADRON FLAGSHIP.

A notable commission has just terminated by the paying off of the cruiser "King Alfred," flagship of Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, on the China Station. In addition to being at the head of her squadron in the gunnery year's test last year, and second in the order of merit in all the fleets and squadrons in this competition the "King Alfred" has done exceedingly well throughout the commission in everything that counts for efficiency. In recognition of this, and of the strenuous time which the ship's company have gone through since January, 1906, it would be a fitting reward if the Admiralty granted a week's extra leave to the crew on their arrival in England early in March. It is gratifying to learn that after the turnover had been affected at Hong Kong, Admiral Moore visited the relieved crew on board the "Crescent" and "Hawke," and generously acknowledged the loyal and hearty co-operation which he had received from all ranks and ratings.

ADMIRAL MOORE'S COMMAND.

The "King Alfred's" commission has, in fact, been as happy as Sir Arthur Moore's command of the station has been successful. Although it has been a peaceful regime incidents have occurred demanding resolute action, the latest of these having reference to piracy in the West River. This troublesome business has at last resulted in the Chinese naval authorities giving an undertaking to exercise more supervision over the waters which are infested with pirates. In future a Rear-Admiral of the Chinese Navy will command the flotilla on river service, and in other ways better protection will be afforded to those using these shallow waterways for trading purposes. The destroyer flotilla which the British Admiral sent to the West River has, therefore, been withdrawn. For the present, however, in addition to the usual gunboats which are employed on this service, four torpedo boats and two picket boats, armed, will continue to patrol the waterways. The settlement of this difficult undertaking is not the least of the many useful services in which Admiral Sir A. W. Moore has been associated during the tenure of his command of the China Station.

MR. HALDANE AND THE NAVY.

When Mr. Haldane was the principal guest at a dinner given last week by the London Chamber of Commerce, he outlined the basis of Imperial naval and military policy in a manner which we think all will commend. He said that in the first place we were an Island Power and rested ourselves on the command of the seas, and that while we remained a great nation, and until the conditions materially altered, command of the sea would always be associated with our aspirations. He added that the Navy, with the traditions of the past and the instinct of the present assured us that the Fleet would remain sufficient to protect these shores. He remarked however, that we were not only an Island Power, and that the Empire must depend upon us for the means of defence. Therefore the Navy without the Army, would be but an arm of limited range. From this point of view the Regular Army has been reorganised in divisions upon a scientific and proper plan. A scheme has also been arrived at by which the Militia are to be made available for reinforcing and sustaining the Regular Line. Upon the success of this scheme, as we have often pointed out, very much depends; and if it should succeed, we agree with Mr Haldane that the Army will be more effective than it has been in the course of its existence. Thus it may be said, as he remarked, that elements which stood in no scientific connection with one another will have been transformed and adapted for the needs of the great commander 'who would find an instrument ready to his hand." Mr. Haldane is right in saying that peace is time for preparation, and we have now an object-lesson in the over-sea value of the Army. Mr. Haldane also outline the uses of the Territorial Forces. He said that they were required to resist "small invasion"—otherwise we suppose, a raid—such as might evade the vigilance of the Navy, and must be met in a more scientific fashion than before—that is the reason for the Territorial Force." We very warmly applaud this outline of policy. It is sound, sufficient, and satisfactory—that which we have always maintained—and if consistently followed should lead to an adequate naval and military preparation and a proper understanding between the two great branches of his Majesty's Forces.

COMBINED TRAINING.

The importance of combined training is now thoroughly realised by the Army Staff and by officers commanding in chief. The idea has penetrated the whole Army, and since the war in Manchuria, the training has taken a more practical form. We believe a new edition of the "Combined Training" manual is now in course of preparation, and the sound doctrine is realised everywhere, if not yet realised always in practice. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has placed this matter in the forefront in his instructions for the summer training at Aldershot, working upon the lines and further developing the principles enunciated by Sir John French. Study, thought, and intelligent imagination initiative in the individual are the basis of co-operation. Each arm of the Service is to know the characteristics, powers, and limitations of the other arms, and, as before, officers are to be attached to other arms than their own. Co-operation between field artillery and infantry and between horse artillery and cavalry is essential to efficiency, and therefore divisional commanders are occasionally to place field artillery at the disposal of infantry, and so on.

THE results of the crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine during last month were as follows:—Quartz crushed 2,200 tons, gold obtained 911 ozs, tailings cyanided 1,900 tons, gold obtained 184 ozs., making a total of 1,095 ozs. of gold, compared with 1,123 ozs. in January.

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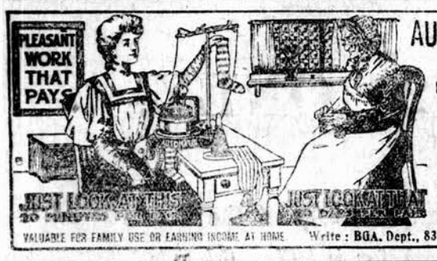

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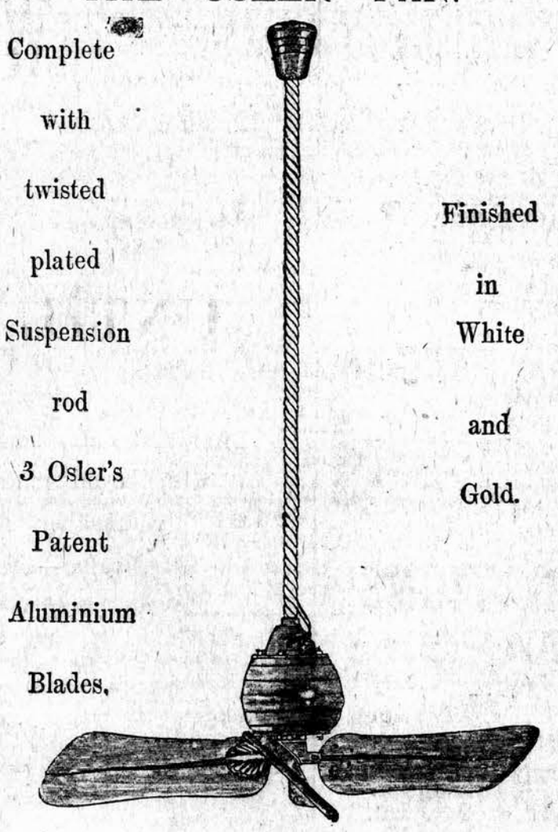

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